

DAILY REPORT

China

Vol I No 071

14 April 1981

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

NATO Colloquium Reviews USSR Energy Prospects A 1

UNITED STATES

RENMIN RIBAO Reports on U.S. Space Shuttle [13 Apr] B 1
Beijing Television Coverage B 2
XINHUA Reports Reagan Return to White House B 3
XINHUA Reports on Haig Visits to Spain, UK B 3
Talks in Madrid B 3
Talks With Thatcher, Carrington B 3
Defense Secretary Weinberger Ends Italy Visit B 4

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japanese Diet Group Continues Visit; Meets Deng D 1
Yao Yilin Meeting [KYODO] D 1
Talks With Zhao Ziyang D 1
KYODO on Zhao Meeting D 1
Meeting With Deng Xiaoping D 2
Deng on USSR, U.S. Relations [KYODO] D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Ieng Sary Concludes 4-Day Official Visit to Egypt E 1
VODK Reports Killing of Senior SRV Army Officer E 1

SOUTH ASIA

Correspondents Report on Afghan Guerrilla Actions F 1
Saudi Foreign Minister Concludes Bangladesh Visit F 2

WESTERN EUROPE

Communique Issued on 12-Day EEC-China Trade Week G 1
XINHUA Commentary G 1
Gu Mu Returns G 3
Madrid European Security Conference Adjourns G 3
FRG's Schmidt Says USSR Violates Detente Principles G 4
French Foreign Minister on Poland, Afghanistan G 4
Swedish Prime Minister Arrives in Shanghai C 5
Swedish Paper Reports on Economic, Trade Talks G 5
[SVENSKA DAGBLADET 10 Apr]

EASTERN EUROPE

Polish Premier Asks for Suspension of Strikes	H 1
'Solidarity' on Strike Ban	H 1
XINHUA Reports Poland Experiencing Food Shortages	H 2
Poland, West Negotiate Debt Rescheduling	H 2
Czechoslovak Party Congress Concludes 10 Apr	H 3
GDR's Honecker Addresses SED Opening Session	H 3

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Geneva Conference Discusses African Refugees	I 1
PRC To Contribute	I 1
Conference Ends	I 2
U.S., Iraqi Officials Hold Talks in Baghdad	I 2

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme Reports on Latin American Tour	J 1
Vice Foreign Minister Ends Visit to Ecuador	J 2
Further on Activities of Venezuelan Delegation	J 2
Hangzhou Departure	J 2
Shanghai Arrival	J 2
Departure for Guangzhou	J 2
Visit's Conclusion	J 3

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Ni Zhifu, Others Join Children at Performance	K 1
Kuomintang Paper To Be Put on Sale Again	K 1
[RENMIN RIBAO 10 Apr]	
RENMIN RIBAO Editorial on Spirit To Do Solid Work [13 Apr]	K 2
RENMIN RIBAO on Digesting Imported Technology [27 Mar]	K 6
RENMIN RIBAO on Cadres' Theoretical Studies [8 Apr]	K 8
GUANGMING RIBAO Discusses Happiness, Struggle [16 Mar]	K 10
GUANGMING RIBAO Looks at Qing Administration [24 Mar]	K 14
Foreign Trade Ministry Issues First Quarter Figures	K 19

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Hunan Holds Meeting on Economic Diversification	P 1
Meeting Results	P 1
HUNAN RIBAO Editorial [13 Apr]	P 2

NORTH REGION

Beijing's Rural Market Purchasing Power To Grow	R 1
Beijing Holds Environmental Protection Conference	R 2
Beijing: Discipline Inspection Work Meeting Held	R 2
'Urgent' Mobilization Needed To Fight Hebei Drought	R 3
Nei Monggol's Zhou Hui Plants Trees in Hohhot	R 4
Huo Shilian Addresses Shanxi Discipline Conference	R 4
[SHANXI RIBAO 4 Apr]	
Shanxi First Secretary Visits Peasant Family	R 7
Briefs: Nei Monggol Political Meeting;	R 7
Nei Monggol Seed Output	

NORTHEAST REGION

Heilongjiang Circular on Primary School System	S	1
Heilongjiang Convenes Discipline Inspection Meeting	S	1
JILIN RIBAO Comments on Labor Employment Work [11 Apr]	S	2
Jilin Anticipates 'Severe' Spring Drought	S	3
Shenyang PLA Contributes to Readjustment Policy	S	3

NORTHWEST REGION

Xian Communications University Marks Anniversary	T	1
Xinjiang Produces 'Good' Crop Yield in 1980	T	1
Briefs: Xinjiang Farm Departments	T	1

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

China To Hire Space Shuttle To Launch Satellites [WEN WEI PO 14 Mar]	W	1
PRC Military Action Against Taiwan Discussed [NAN PEI CHI 16 Feb]	W	1
WEN WEI PO on Huang Kecheng Article on Mao [14 Apr]	W	4
MING PAO on Attempt To Incite PLA Regiment To Rebel [10 Apr]	W	5

NATO COLLOQUIUM REVIEWS USSR ENERGY PROSPECTS

OW110117 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Brussels, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--To achieve its energy-production goals the Soviet Union may have to obtain significant quantities of energy-related materials, equipment and technology from the West, providing the USSR develops its reserves of oil, gas and coal according to plan. This is among the views of most participants of the eleventh annual NATO colloquium, which examined the anticipated energy developments in the USSR and Eastern Europe in the 1980's and wound up here today. Attended by scholars, businessmen and government officials, the colloquium which began on April 8 under the auspices of NATO's economics directorate here, gave wide-ranging attention to all types of energy production in the USSR and Eastern Europe and how it might affect the West.

The colloquium concluded that in the Soviet Union, oil will be of central but declining importance, natural gas will receive increasing emphasis and may become an important export to the West; nuclear energy is regarded as a major solution in the long run but of relatively little impact in the near term.

Capturing the centre of attention was the question of Soviet oil production and demand. Presently producing 20 percent of the world oil, the Soviet Union could maintain production through 1985 at its current level of some 600 million tons a year if it continues its programme of heavy investment in the oil industry. However, to conserve on domestic demand for oil, natural gas and coal will be substituted wherever possible. Exploitations of Soviet reserves of natural gas promises to provide a partial alternative for oil in the CMEA area in the 1980's and may even allow for the export of important quantities of natural gas to Western Europe. But this programme will be constrained primarily by the amount of pipelines, the number of compressor stations and the transportation ability. These vital elements of the infrastructure might thus have to be imported in significant quantities from the West. Eastern Europe, on the other hand, has little latitude for oil substitution, and must continue to import up to 100 million tons of oil annually, largely from the Soviet Union, simply to maintain its current modest rate of economic growth. To supplement Soviet oil supplies, the East European nations will continue to favour such methods as triangular trade arrangements with oil-producing areas and the lesser-developed world. Meanwhile nuclear energy will increasingly be relied on to fulfil Soviet and East European energy needs rising from less than one percent of total energy production in 1980 to perhaps 10-15 percent sometime after the turn of the century.

All in all, the experts at the colloquium seemed to feel that the CMEA would remain largely self-sufficient in the realm of energy throughout the 1980's, although it may be partially constrained to a lower rate of economic growth than in previous decades by rising energy investment costs and potentially declining oil supplies. But other constraints such as labour supplies and transport deficiencies may act as even tighter brakes on economic expansion. At the same time, the CMEA area will probably not be in a position to offset declining oil supplies in the West, beyond possibly increased deliveries of natural gas to Western Europe for possibly substantial hard currency earnings.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS ON U.S. SPACE SHUTTLE

HK140800 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Apr 81 p 6

[Newsletter from America by XINHUA reporter Zhou Zexin [0719 0463 9515]: "Watching the Test Flight at Cape Canaveral"]

[Text] After several setbacks the first U.S. space shuttle "Columbia" finally took off for its test flight at 0700 (Beijing time 2000) on 12 April. This test flight, which marks America's first manned space mission in 6 years, has caused a sensation throughout the country.

Early this morning huge crowds of people had gathered at Cape Canaveral, which stretches for dozens of miles along the Atlantic coast of Florida. Many of these onlookers were tourists from out of town or from other countries. Newspaper, TV and radio reporters and staff watched the liftoff from grandstands, trailers and shacks some 3 or 4 miles from the launch pad. "Space fever" enveloped the whole area. According to a NASA information officer the number of spectators gathered on this occasion was comparable to that of the first Apollo moon mission.

Nearly 4,000 reporters, photographers and technicians had signed up for this particular coverage. Many of them even brought their families along. In addition there are about 400 foreign journalists. Many people had to drive to the vantage point the previous night, park their cars in the parking lot specially reserved for the press and spend the night in their cars because their motels are too far away. The staff of the major TV networks had arrived a few days earlier to select favorable shooting positions. Their trailers are parked nearby. They also brought with them plenty of electronic equipment, including disc antennas for tracking communications satellites.

The press section is 3 to 4 miles away from the launch pad. Looking northwesterly from here one could only see the "Columbia" and its steel scaffoldings standing erect above the horizon. Thus NASA arranged for special cars to take the reporters closer to the space shuttle so they could take a better look. The shuttle is like a delta-winged plane with three main engines attached to its rear. Attached to its belly is a huge silo-shaped external fuel tank which carries several hundred tons of liquid oxygen and liquid hydrogen for lifting the shuttle into its orbit. On either side of the external tank is a solid booster rocket. The stack weighs about 2,000 tons.

Toward the moment of liftoff every pair of eyes was fixed on the shuttle standing on the launch pad of the Kennedy Space Center. The three main engines and the booster rockets were ignited almost at the same time. Riding a plume of flame, the huge shuttle climbed into the blue sky and disappeared in less than 2 minutes. After their high-energy solid fuels were burned up the two booster rockets were discarded and dropped into the Atlantic on parachutes, where they were recovered by navy ships for future use. Meanwhile the shuttle continued its climb. Before the shuttle entered its orbit the external fuel tank was jettisoned and burned up in the sky above the Indian Ocean. The shuttle was then thrust into orbit with the help of its own maneuvering engines.

It is not without reason that the space shuttle has aroused such keen interest and concern. The U.S. press holds that if the test flight of "Columbia" proves successful, it will start a revolution in America's space program. It "represents a new direction in space utilization." After its successful test flight this type of shuttle will eventually replace ordinary rockets as a more effective space vehicle that can be used for conducting space experiments for commercial, scientific and military purposes.

This kind of shuttle is unique in that it can reenter the atmosphere after orbiting for some time. Unlike previous manned spaceships which splashed into the ocean, it will be maneuvered to land like a glider by the astronauts, thus saving the enormous cost of salvage.

After a refitting the shuttle can take off for space again. According to NASA officials the shuttle can make between 75 to 100 such trips. Another special feature of this shuttle is that it has a cargo bay that can be kept opened or closed and can hold a payload of approximately 30 tons. It can carry different types of satellites and spacelabs into space and recover and return satellites back to earth for research and repair. It can also carry telescopes into space so that scientists can observe the universe. This will be a big step toward better understanding the universe. If everything works out according to plan the shuttle will also carry space construction materials for building solar energy stations in space, and the energy produced will be transmitted back to earth. If the inexhaustible source of solar energy can really be utilized, how wonderful it would be for the United States, which is so energy dependent.

The primary task of "Columbia's" maiden voyage, however, is to test the performance of various equipment during lift-off, orbit and reentry. NASA plans to officially put this shuttle into use in September next year after four such test flights.

The launching of the U.S. space shuttle also marks the renewal of the space race between the United States and the Soviet Union. In 1957 the Soviet Union launched its first man-made satellite and thus gained the upper hand in space programs. The United States then caught up with and overtook the Soviet Union by sending two astronauts into space aboard the spaceship Apollo in October 1968 and making the first landing on the moon the following year. After less than 3 years, however, the Soviet Union again passed the United States by launching space stations into orbit for prolonged periods. The United States also launched its own skylab in 1973, but it fell back on earth in 1979. No U.S. manned missions have been conducted since 1975. The Americans started to develop the space shuttle in the early 1970's and have spent nearly \$10 billion on it over the past 10 years. The launching has been postponed time and again due to insufficient funds and technical problems.

The U.S. space shuttle program has also aroused resentment from the Soviet Union. Early this year TASS accused the United States of trying to "turn outer space into a battlefield" and of "militarizing" its space program in an attempt to gain military superiority and make use of this shuttle to deploy military installations in space. However, the Soviet Union has been testing its own interceptor satellites since 1977. There was one such test in March this year. This satellite explodes as it draws near its target in space and thus destroys the object as well. At present the number of manmade satellites launched and used by the United States is greater than that of the Soviet Union and they are all under the threat of Soviet interceptor satellites. Therefore the various U.S. military departments are now busy developing a kind of laser weapon that can fight these interceptor satellites. The U.S. Air Force claimed that it was opposed to an arms race in space, but it also said: "In the face of what the Soviet Union has already attained and in the present circumstances when there are no agreements, the U.S. Air Force must try to protect America's satellites." In this regard the arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union is just unfolding.

Beijing Television Coverage

HK140704 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin on 13 April begins its world news in the 1100 GMT newscast with a 4-and-1/2 minute recorded satellite report by the BBC on the successful launching of Columbia at Cape Canaveral, which took place on the previous day after the station's newscast. The film opens with scenes of John Young and Robert Crippen taking their prelaunch breakfast, donning their space suits and entering the spacecraft. This is followed by a shot of the liftoff, beginning from 10 in the countdown. After showing the initial flight for 40 seconds, the camera cuts to show the missing tiles, the space center's control room, the astronauts in the cockpit and the jettisoning of the boosters. The report is followed by a 2-and-1/2 minute film explaining the operation of the shuttle vehicle. The Mandarin narration is a straight technical explanation throughout without any comment.

I. 14 Apr 81

B 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

XINHUA REPORTS REAGAN RETURN TO WHITE HOUSE

OW140020 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0744 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 12 Apr (XINHUA)--According to a Washington dispatch, U.S. President Reagan left the hospital and returned to the White House on 11 April.

Reagan was rushed to the university hospital in Washington for emergency treatment after the 30 March assassination attempt. The policeman and secret service agent shot by the assassin at the same time as Reagan had previously been discharged from the hospital, but White House Press Secretary Brady, who was shot in the head, remains in the hospital.

The doctors have reportedly advised Reagan not to resume normal activities before 19 April.

XINHUA REPORTS ON HAIG VISITS TO SPAIN, UK

Talks in Madrid

OW101942 Beijing XINHUA in English 1932 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Madrid, 9 Apr (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig today concluded his 20-hour visit to Spain, which Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca said was "positive and fruitful." The purpose of the trip was to exchange views with Spanish leaders on continued usage of the four U.S. military bases in the country and Spain's entry into the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. Meanwhile, he also conveyed the Reagan administration's support for Spain's democratization process.

At a lunch given today in honour of Haig, Perez Llorca said that Haig's meetings with Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo and King Juan Carlos have enabled the Spanish leaders to see Spain's relations with the U.S. and the Western defense system in a clearer light. Haig said at the lunch that Spain's intention to join the European Community without reservation is of great significance to the history of the Western world and to the Atlantic community. Haig noted that under Spain's young democratic system, relations between the U.S. and Spain have undergone a new development. Haig also said through discussion with King Carlos, they had agreed on how to revise the present friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries, which allows the U.S. to use the four military bases in Spain and which will expire in September.

During his stay here, Haig issued a statement together with U.S. Ambassador to Madrid Terence Todman and head of the U.S. delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) Max Kampelman. Commenting on the implementation of the Helsinki accord, the statement regretted that the record of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, and with regard to its own citizens, had been disappointing. Without mentioning Poland's name, the statement also said that the policy of disturbingly intimidating a sovereign and participating state in the CSCE has deepened the implications of the CSCE process and East-West relations.

Talks With Thatcher, Carrington

OW110203 Beijing XINHUA in English 0149 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] London, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--United States Secretary of State Alexander Haig had talks here today with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington on a number of international issues, and stressed that building up security against the threat of Soviet encroachment would assist progress of peace.

Their talks, British officials said, covered the current situation in Poland, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Middle East and East-West relations in general. The talks were described by both sides as "very useful." During the talks, Haig informed the hosts of his recent Middle East tour and the United States' concern over the situation in that area. Mrs Thatcher told Haig of her forthcoming visit to India and the gulf states and Lord Carrington briefed him on his recent visits to China, Pakistan and Japan.

Officials here revealed that the talks between Haig and Carrington were concentrated on the Middle East in the light of Haig's recent visit to that region. British officials said that Lord Carrington stated that the Arab-Israeli conflict was central to the Middle East problem. Britain and other EEC members launched a peace initiative last year on a broader search for an overall peace settlement in the Middle East, believing that no solution could be found without the Palestine Liberation Organisation participating in negotiations. Haig recognised that Europe had a role to play in the search for peace in the Middle East but said that the United States had reservations about involving the PLO.

Officials here said that the two sides concluded that neither concept excluded the other and pointed out that today's talks had improved understanding on the nature of what they describe as "parallel processes." Haig arrived here yesterday evening for a 36-hour visit.

DEFENSE SECRETARY WEINBERGER ENDS ITALY VISIT

OW110712 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Rome, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger left here for home today after a two-day visit to Italy. During his stay he met Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani, Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. The Italian news agency reported that main topics discussed between Weinberger and the Italian leaders were the strategic balance in Europe, Euromissiles and Poland.

Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo told reporters, "we confirmed Italy's willingness to collaborate, on the basis of decisions already taken by the Italian parliament (in late 1979), in the program for achieving a balance in the question of theatre nuclear forces, a balance that has been upset by the recently stepped-up deployment of SS-20 missiles by the Soviet Union." He also said that from their talks it was evident that "a state of uncertainty weighs on Europe because of the Polish situation, which places a question mark on the intensification of negotiations relating to the deployment of theater nuclear weapons." He expressed the hope that "the principle of non-interference will be preserved and that we shall have certainty about this."

A communique issued by the Italian Defense Ministry today said that the two defense ministers discussed problems on defense cooperation in the present world situation.

Weinberger described his talks with Italian leaders as highly beneficial. He stressed that the United States intended to strengthen its relations with the European allies, particularly Italy, because it played an important role in NATO.

JAPANESE DIET GROUP CONTINUES VISIT; MEETS DENG

Yao Yilin Meeting

OW120437 Tokyo KYODO in English 0422 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 12 Apr (KYODO)--Chinese Vice Premier Yao Yilin told a Japanese dietmen's group Saturday China was hoping that the Japanese Government will extend loans to enable it to continue work on plant construction projects. He told the 15-man mission of the Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship, led by Liberal-Democratic Party [LDP] member Yoshimi Furui, that China does not have financial leeway to continue with the projects on its own. Yao expressed particular interest in obtaining governmental credits as well as bank loans from Japan.

The dietmen's mission, made up of representatives of the LDP, Japan Socialist Party, Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party, arrived in Beijing last Friday for a week's visit. A Chinese delegation is currently visiting Tokyo to hold talks on Japanese assistance for continuation of the plant construction projects.

Talks With Zhao Ziyang

OW131508 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 Apr (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang met with the delegation of the Japanese Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship, led by Chairman Yoshimi Furui, in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. Deputy leaders of the delegation are House of Representatives members Susumu Kobayashi and Kazuo Shionoya.

In a cordial and friendly talk, Zhao Ziyang briefed the Japanese visitors on China's principles and policies during her economic readjustment. Yoshimi Furui said that China's economic readjustment decision is entirely correct. He wished China success.

Also present at the meeting were Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Kenzo Yoshida, Japanese ambassador to China.

KYODO on Zhao Meeting

OW140037 Tokyo KYODO in English 0019 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 14 Apr (KYODO)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang intimated Monday that the sixth plenary session of the Communist Party's 11th Central Committee may be held in June. He told a mission of the Japanese Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship that he believed a review of historical facts since the founding the People's Republic of China, including appraisal of Mao Zedong, will be discussed at the meeting. The premier said, however, he could not say whether personnel matters involving the party leadership will be discussed at the meeting. As to revision of the present constitution, he said the matter is now being discussed by the National People's Congress Standing Committee and believed the study will not be completed in time to be taken up at the coming meeting of the Central Committee.

The meeting with the 15-man suprapartisan dietmen's mission, led by Liberal Democratic Party member Yoshimi Furui, was held at the Great Hall of the People. Furui expressed the hope that a meeting will be arranged between his mission and Chairman Hua Guofeng. But the premier is reported to have replied that it would be difficult to arrange such a meeting, indicating that Hua, whose resignation as chairman reportedly has been tentatively decided, is avoiding meeting with foreign guests.

Meeting With Deng Xiaoping

OW141229 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 14 Apr (XINHUA)--Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met here today at the Great Hall of the People with a delegation from the Japanese Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship led by its Chairman Yoshimi Furui.

At the meeting Furui said the league was gathering to promote the friendship between Japan and China. Deng Xiaoping said the Japanese guests were China's old friends and made important contributions for the development of friendship. The friendship between the two countries should be continued from generation to generation, he said. They also exchanged views on issues of common concern.

Present at the meeting were Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and Kenzo Yoshida, Japanese ambassador to China.

Deng on USSR, U.S. Relations

OW141129 Tokyo KYODO in English 1118 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 14 Apr (KYODO)--Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping said Tuesday there are no indications of improvements in Sino-Soviet relations which, he stressed, will not come unless the Russians give up their hegemonism. Beijing-Moscow ties, having been strained over the years, have further deteriorated since the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. "Sino-Soviet relations are not simply a matter of our two countries but a matter of whether or not the Russians do away with their hegemonism," Deng said in a meeting with a visiting group of Japanese parliamentarians.

"There are no signs of improvement of the bilateral relations," Deng was quoted as saying by the Japanese lawmakers. "Hegemonism" is apparently what Chinese call the Soviet expansionist policy in Afghanistan and Vietnam. The Japanese delegation was led by former Justice Minister Yoshimi Furui.

The senior vice chairman also told the two-hour meeting he was happy with a policy shift by the administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan towards China. During his presidential campaign, Reagan expressed his readiness to restore official ties with Taiwan at the expense of the Beijing government. Reagan later gave up the idea and said he will honor the 1978 Sino-U.S. joint communique calling the island of Taiwan an inseparable part of mainland China.

When asked what concerns him most at the moment, Deng said "I'm not concerned with any problem since almost all major problems have been settled." "Our orientation in ideology and party organization has remained well stabilized," Deng was quoted as saying. He admitted, however, that China will not become an industrially advanced country by the end of this century as it earlier planned to be. He said China cannot carry out a "grand plan" drawn up to rapidly modernize the country with an estimated population of one billion. His earlier projection of \$1,000 per capita annual income by the year 2000 is now \$800, the Japanese dietmen quoted Deng as saying. Deng said China's per capita annual income is \$250 at present.

On other topics Deng said:

- China has abundant oil, coal and water power resources and that it will be less dependent on nuclear energy.
- He is confident of the country's current economic situation as there is a constant supply of commodities.
- China will import fewer big industrial plants in the future.

IENG SARY CONCLUDES 4-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO EGYPT

OW140333 Beijing XINHUA in English 0149 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Cairo, 13 Apr (XINHUA)--Democratic Kampuchea pursues a policy of uniting all resistance forces in a united front, regardless of their religious beliefs and political affiliations, to fight the Vietnamese invaders and hopes that Prince Sihanouk will agree to become chairman of the front, said visiting Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Democratic Kampuchea Ieng Sary at a press conference here this afternoon. He emphasized that "for us, we impose no conditions for joining the united front; the only condition is to fight the Vietnamese invaders." Ieng Sary also indicated his satisfaction with the Egyptian Government for expressing willingness to cooperate with other countries to work for the holding of an international conference to help resolve the problem of Kampuchea.

Ieng Sary and the delegation he led left here tonight for Sudan after a four-day official visit to Egypt.

During his stay here, Ieng Sary held separate talks with Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali. Both expressed Egypt's full support for the Kampuchean people in their resistance to safeguard the sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country in accordance with the non-aligned principles and the UN Charter. They also affirmed Egypt's support for the efforts designed to reach a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem which will ensure the sovereignty and independence of the country and the right of the Kampuchean people to decide their own future without any foreign interference. They announced Egypt's support for the holding of an international conference to solve the Kampuchean issue as stipulated in the UN resolutions. Hasan 'Ali stressed Egypt's opposition to threat or use of force and interference in the internal affairs of other states. He called for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea.

During the talks, Ieng Sary thanked the government and people of Egypt for their support for the Kampuchean people's cause. He also expressed his country's support for Egypt's efforts to establish peace in the Middle East. Both sides agreed to coordinate their efforts for upholding the goals and principles of the Non-aligned Movement.

Replying to a question on the role which could be played by the non-aligned countries vis-a-vis Soviet expansion, Ieng Sary said in an interview with the Egyptian daily AL-AHRAM, the non-aligned countries and the peace-loving states could play an important role in this respect.

VODK REPORTS KILLING OF SENIOR SRV ARMY OFFICER

OW140717 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 14 Apr (XINHUA)--A Vietnamese Army officer of divisional rank was killed by the Democratic Kampuchean forces on April 8 in Chhep District, Preah Vihear Province, reported Radio Democratic Kampuchea today. On that day, Kampuchean guerrillas in Preah Vihear Province laid an ambush along the highway from the townlet of Chhep to the Sang Har village. They opened fire at a Vietnamese Army jeep driving into the ring of ambush. They killed the divisional officer and five others on board and destroyed a radio set. Meanwhile, another unit of the national army intercepted the Vietnamese rushing to their rescue, putting 11 enemies out of action.

On April 7, national army units raided a Vietnamese post in the townlet of Siemp Boak, Stung Treng Province, on the Mekong River, and another in Kompong Kheang, Saut Nkorn district, Seim Reap Province, and inflicted dozens of casualties on the enemy.

CORRESPONDENTS REPORT ON AFGHAN GUERRILLA ACTIONS

OW111537 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 11 Apr 81

["Islamabad Dispatch: Afghans To Fight With 'Renewed Strength, Spirit' -- by Correspondents Shen Yuqiang and Chen Mouhua"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Islamabad, 11 Apr (XINHUA)--Afghan freedom-fighters have successfully survived the trying winter and the Soviet campaigns of suppression in the past months. "Now that the cold weather is over, we shall carry on the 'holy war' with renewed strength and spirit," the president of the Afghan Islamic Party (Hezb-e Eslami group), Maulavi Mohammad Yunus Khalis, said recently.

Despite the bitter cold in the northern and central provinces, the guerrillas managed to maintain their control of the strategic Panjshir Valley northeast of Kabul and the Qonar Valley in northeast Afghanistan. They have beaten back the attacks of the Soviet occupation forces aimed at dislodging them and keeping the trunk highways open. Interviewed by XINHUA, a commander of the Muslim guerrillas active along a section of the strategic Kabul-Jalalabad road and who had arrived in Peshawar recently, said that his men had never ceased raiding the Soviet troops in the neighborhood and thereby posed a constant threat to transport along the road.

As weather became warmer last month, fighting grew in intensity in Qonduz and Samangan Provinces close on the Soviet border in the north and in Qandahar Province in the south, and especially in the east border province of Paktia. Skirmishes and raids were also frequently reported in the provinces around the capital of Kabul and in Herat Province in the west. As it is, the guerrillas face the acute problem of arms supply. So far, part of their weapons and ammunition came from battle trophies. As the Soviets use helicopters more and more in their actions, the guerrillas are badly in need of arms that can effectively deal with these gunships. The consensus of the resistance groups is that if adequately armed, the freedom-fighters could make their activities much more strongly felt in different parts of the country.

On the other hand, fresh Soviet units trained to operate in mountainous terrain have been sent to Afghanistan. Meanwhile, it was reported that the Soviet garrison in Kabul had been substantially reinforced so that more troops of the Babrak Karmal regime could be relieved and sent to the provinces to fight the guerrillas. Refusing to kill and be killed for the sake of foreign invaders, many of the Afghan officers and men have crossed over to the guerrillas with their weapons. In their search-and-destroy operations, the Soviets resorted to wanton bombing, looting and destruction in retaliation against Afghan villagers who supported and helped the guerrillas. The atrocities have resulted in massive exodus of Afghan refugees abroad. Even the heavily guarded Afghan cities are being plagued by popular defiance and even resistance in various forms. The anniversary of the killing of several Afghan girl students in Kabul (February 23) was observed by citizens of the capital who shouted anti-Soviet slogans in their prayers. Night letters--anti-Soviet handbills distributed at night--continued to circulate.

In Qandahar, Afghanistan's second largest city, guerrillas are particularly active, raiding military establishments, local agencies of the puppet government and military and police personnel and vehicles. A report in the London DAILY TELEGRAPH today said that guerrillas "exert 80 percent control (of the city) by day, and 100 percent control by night".

Recently, differences between the Muslim resistance organizations have surfaced and have given rise to anxiety and concern among those who are interested in the solidarity of all these organizations. Some of the resistance leaders told XINHUA that differences had existed for a long time and that their present development would have not much affect on the resistance movement in Afghanistan. The Soviet aggressors, they all said, are the common enemy of all freedom-fighters who certainly will fight in coordination to rid their country of the aggressors, despite their differences. These leaders added that they had appealed again and again to the different groups to join hands in fighting the common enemy.

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES BANGLADESH VISIT

OW131626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Dacca, 13 Apr (XINHUA)--Bangladesh and Saudi Arabia reiterated "their demand for immediate withdrawal of all Soviet troops from the Afghan soil and the need for the creation of conditions in Afghanistan so as to enable her people to determine freely their own destiny without any external interference or intervention". This was stated in a joint communique between Bangladesh and Saudi Arabia issued here this morning at the end of a three-day visit of Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal to Bangladesh at the invitation of Bangladesh Foreign Minister Shamsul Haq.

Referring to the Iranian-Iraqi war, the two foreign ministers reiterated their appeals for an immediate cessation of hostilities and amicable solution of their dispute. They welcomed the role played by the Islamic peace commission on the Iraqi-Iranian dispute and urged the two brotherly Muslim countries to respond positively to the commission's call for an immediate end of conflict. The two ministers stressed that just and lasting peace in Middle East can be achieved only on the basis of total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem and the restoration of the legitimate and inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people including their right to have a state of their own in their homeland under the leadership of PLO." They also reaffirmed "their full support for the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean and its natural extensions and declared that "the safeguarding of security and stability in the gulf area was the responsibility of the gulf states only without any foreign interference or intervention".

The two ministers expressed their strong and unequivocal opposition to colonialism, neo-colonialism, racialism and hegemonism in any form or manifestation. They also expressed their resolution to continue to work together and strive for the establishment of a new international economic order based on equity and justice.

Talking to newsmen at the Dacca airport on his departure today, the Saudi foreign minister said that the Soviet Union should withdraw its troops from Afghanistan and honour the wishes of the Islamic countries and the international community. He said the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan is a sore point in relations between Islamic countries and the Soviet Union. The Islamic countries hoped that this sore point would be removed. But unfortunately the Soviet Union has not yet removed the sore point.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON 12-DAY EEC-CHINA TRADE WEEK

OW101710 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Brussels, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--China and the EEC "reaffirmed their continuing commitment to strengthening their economic and trade relations," declared a joint press communique issued following the closing session of the EEC-China business week here today.

A 12-day EEC-China business week sponsored jointly by the EEC and China which opened on March 30th, was attended by a 99-man delegation headed by Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu and more than 700 executives from 300 EEC enterprises and banks. This was a major event in the bilateral economic and trade relations since the establishment of official relations between China and the EEC.

"In the course of a meeting with Vice-Premier Gu Mu," the communique said, "the president of the EEC Commission, Mr Gaston Thorn, expressed support for China's efforts to modernize and comprehension of the necessity for economic readjustment policies. At the same time he also underlined the desire and the capacity of European industry to play its full part in the modernization of China". "Vice-Premier Gu Mu emphasized that his country's 'open-door economic policy' would not change. He also reiterated the support of his government for a united and strong Europe. In addition he gave his assurances that China was determined to honour its commitments and find a mutually acceptable way to resolve the outstanding questions relating to contracts affected by readjustment policies," the communique added.

Wei Yuming, vice-chairman of the Chinese delegation and Sir Roy Denman, director general of external relations of the EEC Commission held working talks this morning. They reviewed all activities of the EEC-China business week and expressed great satisfaction with its complete success.

XINHUA Commentary

OW121154 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1526 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Commentary by XINHUA reporters Lu Hengjun and Gang Yuanhua: "A Grand Meeting To Enhance Understanding and Expand Cooperation--On the Successful Conclusion of the EEC-China Trade Week"]

[Text] Brussels, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--The 12-day "EEC-China Trade Week" concluded successfully on 10 April in Brussels. This was a grand meeting for personages of the Chinese economic circles and those of the EEC to enhance their understanding of each other and to explore possibilities for further cooperation since the formal relations between China and the EEC were established in 1975. It was of vital economic and political significance.

The "Trade Week" was held while China is further readjusting its economy and Europe is faced with a serious economic recession. At present the West European countries are trying to expand their exports in order to solve the problem of declining production and sharply increasing unemployment, whereas China is in the process of an economic readjustment, which requires a proper slowdown in the development of its economy. This being the case, a number of our Western Europe friends are somewhat worried; they are concerned about such questions as whether China will change its open economic policy with foreign countries and whether China will reduce its foreign trade volume in the course of the economic readjustment.

For the "Trade Week" China dispatched a sizeable delegation headed by Vice Premier Gu Mu. The delegation members consisted of 3 vice ministers and the commercial counselors to the 10 EEC countries. This very fact indicates that China's open economic policy with foreign countries remains unchanged during the economic readjustment period, and that it attaches great importance to the development of trade cooperation with the EEC.

At the opening ceremony of "Trade Week," Vice Premier Gu Mu said explicitly: "China will not change its open economic policy with foreign countries and its socialist modernization principle. Also China will in no way change its policy of emphasizing self-reliance and, at the same time, actively developing economic and trade cooperation with foreign countries." During "Trade Week" the Chinese side briefed the personages of the economic circles of the EEC on the basis situation of China's economic readjustment, on the prospects of its foreign trade and on the work done to solicit foreign investments and the policy in this respect. This increased the confidence of many in European economic circles in developing trade with China and eliminated the worries of some people. As Belgium's LE SOIR commented, "Trade Week" has "once again indicated the importance of the economic relations between the 10 EEC countries and the Asian giant." THE GUARDIAN of Britain said that the governments and companies of the EEC countries "felt fully assured" about trade prospects after hearing Gu Mu's speech.

In the course of talks, European government leaders expressed an understanding of China's need for economic readjustment. "China's economic readjustment is intelligent, and the Belgian economic circles should work in coordination with it," said Robert Urbain, the Belgian minister of foreign trade. Paul Helminger, the Luxembourg secretary of state for foreign affairs and foreign trade, commented that China's economic readjustment policy is "reasonable" and "more realistic." "I fully approve of the economic readjustment being carried out in China," said an EEC official to a Chinese reporter. By drawing an analogy, this official added, "developing the economy is like driving a locomotive, which should have a slow and steady start before it can roll off at high speed."

"Trade Week" indicated that both China and the EEC wish to further develop their economic relations. Europe is one of China's chief trading partners. In 1980 Japan was the largest supplier for China's exports; next was the United States and third was the EEC. The largest partner for China's export trade was Japan, followed by Hong Kong, and the EEC ranked the third. During "Trade Week" China and the EEC discussed Chinese needs for technology on energy sources, harbors, railroads and power stations, and especially the technological transformation of light industry. China expressed its willingness to cooperate in a variety of ways with all friendly countries. Jia Shi, deputy leader of the Chinese delegation and vice minister of foreign trade, said: Last year witnessed a relatively big increase in Sino-American trade because China imported farm produce such as grain and cotton from the United States. China hopes that West Europe can also supply it with grain, breeding stock and some kinds of farm produce and animal byproducts. China will "continue to give preferential considerations to such imports." He added: China plans to buy chemical fertilizers, pesticides and industrial chemicals from Japan and West Europe. "It is hoped that the EEC's suppliers will improve their competitiveness in these fields so as to increase their exports to China." This statement has induced positive reactions from West European suppliers.

The EEC attaches great importance to the development of medium- and long-term trade relations with China. Vice Chairman Haferkamp of the EEC Commission said that he expected a trade volume with China in 1990 four times greater than at present. Roy Denman, general director of the Foreign Relations Department of the EEC Commission, said: "In cooperation both sides (the EEC and China) should seriously consider each other's specific requirements, special difficulties and potential. We should be farsighted when we are endeavoring to further our relations."

During "Trade Week" a number of companies offered suggestions for the improvement of our trade system and style of work. They requested that the Chinese authorities concerned clearly define the limit of authority and the scope of operations, and change the sluggish bureaucratic style so as to further expand trade cooperation between the two sides. Facts have proved that "Trade Week" has not only consolidated the already existing trade foundation between China and the EEC, but has opened new areas for and paved new pathways for their economic and trade cooperation.

Gu Mu Returns

OW131212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 Apr (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu and his party returned to Beijing by air this afternoon after attending the EEC-China Trade Week held in Belgium. They also made friendly visits to Luxembourg, West Germany and Spain.

They were greeted at the airport by Vice-Premier Chen Muhua and diplomatic envoys of the above-mentioned countries to China.

MADRID EUROPEAN SECURITY CONFERENCE ADJOURNS

OW102029 Beijing XINHUA in English 1955 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, scheduled to end in Madrid on March 5, recessed for the second time today until May 5, according to reports from Madrid. The Madrid conference, being the third of its kind following the one in Helsinki in 1975 and then in Belgrade in 1977, reopened on last November 11 without an agreed agenda. Delegates from 35 states--all European states except Albania, plus the United States and Canada--attended the conference.

At the beginning of the conference which was to review the implementation of the Helsinki final document, delegates from Western as well as neutral and nonaligned nations accused the Soviet Union of invading Afghanistan and violating human rights. They charged that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan violated almost all the ten principles on detente contained in the Helsinki accord and thus pushed the detente to an abyss. The conference considered more than 80 proposals submitted by various delegations concerning East-West relations. They included disarmament in Europe, security in the Mediterranean, human rights and joint action against terrorism. Among them, the French and Polish proposals were the most noteworthy. The French proposal, backed by all other Western countries, called for an extension of the military confidence-building measures, including prior warning of large military manoeuvres, as stipulated in the Helsinki final accord, to cover all the Soviet territory in Europe. It also urged that these measures should be "militarily meaningful, binding and verifiable", and should not be established on a "voluntary basis" as stipulated in the original document. The United States regarded the proposal as the "only reasonable basis" for the East-West negotiations.

However, the Polish proposal with the Soviet support insisted that such measures could only apply up to 250 kms inside the Soviet border.

Following Brezhnev's "peace" offensive at the 26th Soviet Communist Party Congress, the Soviet delegation circulated an unofficial proposal at the Madrid conference, calling for an extension of the confidence-building measures up to the United States and Canada to counterbalance the French proposal. Turning down the Soviet "new" proposal as "unacceptable", Western delegates charged that it was designed to extend without reason the geographical responsibility of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to regions beyond Europe.

As the conference was apparently deadlocked again due to the uncompromising stand of both sides and the prevailing tense situation in Poland, the Western delegates held that since the "detente experiment has failed" and the differences remained unresolved, the Conference on the Security and Cooperation in Europe should therefore be brought to an end once and for all. The Soviet delegation, however, insisted that the conference should continue its business indefinitely.

During the latter half of the conference, Western, neutral and nonaligned delegates showed widespread concern and anxiety over the busy military deployments and manoeuvres of the Soviet and Warsaw Pact troops in and around Poland. Many of them indicated that a military invasion of Poland would mean the complete destruction of the basis of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

FRG'S SCHMIDT SAYS USSR VIOLATES DETENTE PRINCIPLES

OW101250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 9 Apr (XINHUA)--West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today warned against an armed intervention in Poland and condemned the Soviet Union for ignoring the important principles of international coexistence.

In a state-of-the-nation speech to the German parliament, the chancellor said that the international situation has become cloudy since the end of the 1970's mainly because the Soviet Union has violated the important principles of international coexistence. He cited Soviet arms expansion, its incursion in Afghanistan and intervention in the military and political affairs in Africa and other regions as examples of violations of these principles. On the situation in Poland, Schmidt said that an armed intervention in Poland would change the world situation and might force West Germany to reexamine its position on detente. Any exacerbation of the situation from outside, either from East or West, is dangerous, he noted. He said that West Germany is part of the EEC and stressed the role of the United States in maintaining security in Europe and the need to keep military balance between East and West. He also expressed the need to maintain dialogue with Moscow so as to keep detente going.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER ON POLAND, AFGHANISTAN

OW121619 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Paris, 11 Apr (XINHUA)--"Poland ought to be left free to carry through to the end the renewal policy it has entered on without internal violence and external intervention and pressure," stated French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet here on April 9, according to local press reports today. Addressing a foreign affairs committee meeting of the National Assembly, the foreign minister also pointed out that "over the past months, the Polish leaders have demonstrated their capability to surmount internal difficulties in the spirit of reason and responsibility."

Turning to the problem of Afghanistan, Francois-Poncet said, "The courageous resistance put up by the Afghan people remains unshaken," and that "what is most important at the moment is to bring about a political solution (in Afghanistan) which covers the withdrawal of Soviet troops and leaving the Afghan people free to exercise their right to self-determination," thereby "restoring to the country its traditional independent, neutral and nonaligned position."

SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI

OW131836 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Shanghai, 13 Apr (XINHUA--Swedish Prime Minister and Mrs. Thorbjorn Falldin and their party arrived in Shanghai from Hangzhou by train this morning with Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Wang Youping. The Swedish guests were greeted at the railway station by Acting Mayor of Shanghai Wang Daohan.

In the afternoon, the guests went to the Huangdu people's commune on the outskirts of Shanghai and visited crop field, commune factories and a commune clinic. They also visited the homes of commune members. In the evening, the visitors attended a banquet hosted by the Shanghai Municipal People's Government.

SWEDISH PAPER REPORTS ON ECONOMIC, TRADE TALKS

LD131545 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 10 Apr 81 p 8

[Elisabeth Krona dispatch: "China Wants To Learn How To Produce 'Yellow Oil'"]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 9 Apr--The Chinese want the Swedes to teach them how to produce "yellow oil." By this they mean butter and margarine, hitherto unknown products on the Chinese market.

Margareta Hegardt, deputy under secretary of state for foreign affairs, and Secretary of State Robert Nilsson have held talks with their Chinese counterparts on continued trade between China and Sweden.

They have been told that in 1981 there will be a virtual halt on Chinese imports. The Chinese are at present tightening up their economic policy, which means that they are even saying no to so-called soft credits. They do not want to end up in the same position as Poland or North Korea. Next year they will cautiously begin importing again, but the Swedes expect that China's restraint in foreign trade will last until the mid-eighties. However, some goods fall outside this framework of caution. (Ma Yi), China's Asling [Swedish industry minister], has asked the Swedes to immediately examine the possibilities of exporting the production process for edible fats to China. The Chinese would like a reply at trade meeting in Stockholm in October. The enquiry chiefly concerns the methods of production, but could also cover machinery. The Chinese also want to buy milk packs and other food packages made from paper and plastic. They are also interested in ball bearings, specifically a special bearing which China does not have.

These wishes are a good resume of the whole present direction of Chinese trade. The Chinese want licenses, and to import methods so as to be able to produce goods themselves, and they want to put greater emphasis on consumer goods. They also want Chinese students and researchers to be given further training in technical subjects in Sweden. The first 80 came to Sweden 18 months ago. Thorbjorn Falldin has offered training for a further 50. "Thank you, we would gladly send several hundred," the Chinese prime minister replied.

Margareta Hegardt said that the Chinese researchers at present in Sweden work very hard and are even learning Swedish.

Other oil apart from "yellow oil" has been discussed at the talks. Thorbjorn Falldin and the Chinese have discussed energy. China has oil and coal, and around 3 percent of water power is being utilized. China is also keen to acquire nuclear energy, it was stressed. But then Falldin said: "We have decided to run down our nuclear energy program over the next 25 years." The Chinese leaders smiled and immediately dropped the subject.

POLISH PREMIER ASKS FOR SUSPENSION OF STRIKES

OW121727 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0710 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--The Sejm held its 11th session here to discuss Poland's current domestic situation and to adopt relevant resolutions. At the session, Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, delivered a report on the domestic situation and the work of the government in the past 2 months. He said: Due to unceasing strikes and confrontation, the domestic socioeconomic situation has become extremely serious. Implementation of the call for "90 stable, hardworking days" issued by the government 2 months ago has been undermined and the carrying out of the government's 10-point economic program has also been interfered with.

To stabilize the society and rehabilitate the economy, Jaruzelski asked the Sejm to approve the government's proposal for a suspension of the right to strike for 2 months and requested authorization to amend this year's plan, introduce wider rationing, make no more wage increases in the year and establish a ministry in charge of economic reforms. He also proposed to set up a joint government-trade union committee to solve problems through negotiation. He expressed "the hope that he will firmly and steadfastly cooperate with trade unions," especially the "Solidarity" union. On the question of the farmers' union, he said: The government has started negotiating with individual representatives of the farmers' union "to seek a solution that is conducive to the development of the countryside and agriculture and in the interest of the socialist country."

In his speech Jaruzelski said that whether he could go on performing the duties of the chairman of the Council of Ministers depended on the support of the Sejm. In addition he also dealt with the question of strengthening cooperation with the Soviet Union and CEMA.

Sejm members unanimously approved the report delivered by Jaruzelski on behalf of the government. They held that the government "reported the domestic situation accurately" and that the measures taken by it were "practical and feasible."

The Sejm finally adopted a resolution on the domestic economic and sociopolitical situation, which pointed out: "The Sejm has reaffirmed its full confidence in Colonel General Jaruzelski and his government and approved the government program of action" and "has recognized and supported the agreement reached by the government and the Solidarity union on 30 March." It called on the nation "to abide by the law," "observe work discipline more strictly" and "refrain from going on strike for 2 months."

Kisiel, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Rakowski, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee in Charge of Trade Union Affairs, also spoke at the session. In dealing with the domestic economic situation, Kisiel said: "The country's economy is in a deepening crisis brought about mainly by overinvestment, wrong investment patterns and excessive borrowing from capitalist countries. The wave of strikes last August has exacerbated the nation's economic woes."

'Solidarity' on Strike Ban

OW111647 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Apr (XINHUA)--The "Solidarity" union national consultative committee expressed "deep concern" over a recent call by Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, on the parliament to approve a two-month ban on the right to strike.

The concern was expressed in a statement read out at a meeting of the committee yesterday.

The statement believed that there exists the realistic possibility of removing the causes of strikes and therefore avoiding strikes by way of a popular observation of laws and implementation of agreements. "Suspension of the right to strike will be interpreted by the community as an announcement of measures which can generate these strikes," the statement said. It is inconceivable, it added, that such measures should be taken when related agreements had been reached, which were feasible for both sides. The statement warns: "No resolution of the Sejm (parliament) will manage to prevent a strike if the security of our union is threatened or a glaring violation of the law occurs."

XINHUA REPORTS POLAND EXPERIENCING FOOD SHORTAGES

OW101615 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--Poland needs \$2,610 million in new credits this year to import food from Western countries, despite the harsher and more extensive food rationing in the country, according to reports received here.

The Polish news agency, PAP, said that credits for almost all the 50,000 tons of meat Poland wants to buy from the West have been secured, and 30,000 tons of butter and 165,000 tons of sugar have already been bought on credit. But, an AFP report said, credits have yet to be obtained for the purchase of 71,000 tons of meat fat, 6.7 million tons of wheat and 1.5 million tons of cattle fodder. At the same time, East European countries have granted credits for 2,000 more tons of butter, 5,000 tons of sunflower seed oil, 2,000 tons of canned fish.

In addition to food imports, Poland is trying to shorten the long queues in front of food shops by rationing more items of food. Minister of Internal Trade and Service Adam Kowalik proposed on Wednesday that flour, cooking oil and rice, in addition to meat and sugar, be rationed. The government has also announced up to 55 percent increases in prices paid to farmers after April 1 for milk, pigs, cattle, sheep, horses and calves. Prices for grains, rapeseed and sugar beet will rise "markedly" after July and prices for other produce would be raised later.

PAP said, "higher purchase prices for agricultural produce aim to ensure profitability of farming and an increase in the yield and market supplies of animal products, the acute shortage of which is now clearly felt."

POLAND, WEST NEGOTIATE DEBT RESCHEDULING

OW110823 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Paris, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--Fifteen Western creditor nations and Poland ended a two-day session here today on the rescheduling of part of Poland's debt without reaching an agreement, according to an AFP report. However, the parties concerned have pledged to commit their efforts for a solution within this month and a new round of negotiations will be held here late this month.

Poland's external debt is estimated at \$24 billion. The Polish Government wants to reschedule \$4.5 billion falling due this year. Poland has also approached commercial banks, seeking new credits totalling \$1.1 billion to meet its urgent needs. Financial circles here predict that Poland's request for new credits will not be met quickly.

CZECHOSLOVAK PARTY CONGRESS CONCLUDES 10 APR

OW101852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--The 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia closed today after endorsing a report on the party's activities since the last congress and the seventh five-year economic plan. Documents adopted at the congress showed that there would be no change in both internal and external policies of the country. Czechoslovakia will continue to strive for economic development. However, in view of the very complicated and difficult economic conditions both at home and abroad, the country has to slow down the speed of economic development. Production targets for major sectors of the economy in the 7th five-year plan were brought lower than those in the previous five-year plan.

The congress, which began on April 6, discussed a report by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party Central Committee, on the party's activities and social development since the 15th party congress, and the party's future tasks. It also discussed a report by Premier Lubomir Strougal on the 7th five-year economic plan. Related resolutions were adopted at the congress which also amended the party constitution and re-elected the central party leadership. Husak was re-elected general secretary at the first plenary meeting of the new Central Committee.

GDR'S HONECKER ADDRESSES SED OPENING SESSION

OW121212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 11 Apr (XINHUA)--Erich Honecker reaffirmed the strengthening of GDR's "brotherly solidarity" with the Soviet Union when he addressed the opening of the Tenth Congress of the German Socialist Unity Party. Today the general secretary of the German Socialist Unity Party pledged that the German Democratic Republic "stays firmly in the socialist community."

On Poland, Honecker said his country would continue to support "the Polish communists and all Polish patriots who desire to defend the socialist system."

The GDR would develop relations on the basis of peaceful-coexistence with the NATO countries including West Germany, he said but emphasized that relations between the two Germanies depend on those between the Soviet Union and the United States.

In a review of domestic developments, Honecker said in the last five years (1976-1980), gross national productive income increased by 25.4 percent and industrial output value by 32.2 percent, but he admitted both figures were two percent below plan. Despite some increase in agricultural and stock raising output value, Democratic Germany suffered a loss of 100,000 million marks in the last five years because of unfavorable climate, and had to import extra grain and fodder, he said.

Talking about the coming five-year plan, Honecker put forward ten measures including tapping the country's natural resources, raising labor productivity, and improving the quality of products and the production of consumer goods.

GENEVA CONFERENCE DISCUSSES AFRICAN REFUGEES

OW101317 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Geneva, 9 Apr (XINHUA)--The United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today asked the international community to make a generous response to the appeal of African refugees.

Opening the international conference on assistance to African refugees in the Palace of Nations, Waldheim said that the aims of the conference were: to draw world attention to the refugee situation in Africa; to solicit more donations to the relief program for African refugees; and to help lessen the economic burden of asylum countries.

Siaka Stevens, executive chairman of the Organization of African Unity, underlined at the conference the gravity of the refugee problem in Africa. He said that up till now, the assistance offered by the international community has failed to meet the needs of the refugees and the asylum countries. He appealed to all countries and all international philanthropic institutions to make greater contributions to the humanitarian cause.

Representatives from 84 countries including Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Zhang Canming attended the conference.

PRC To Contribute

OW101713 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Geneva, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--China has decided to contribute one million U.S. dollars to the international conference on assistance to refugees in Africa.

The contribution was made by Zhang Canming, vice-foreign minister and head of the Chinese delegation to the conference here, on behalf of the Chinese Government.

In a statement made at the conference this morning, the Chinese delegation leader pointed out that "the policies of expansion and war must be frustrated and world peace defended if the refugee problem of the world is to be tackled at its root."

Because hegemonists are committing expansion and aggression everywhere in the world, he said, a sharp rise has been registered in the number of refugees in vast areas in Indochina, southwest Asia, Africa and Latin America. At present, the total number of refugees in the world has already exceeded 10 million. This is "a human tragedy", he noted.

"This has not only posed a threat to peace and tranquility in the regions concerned and the rest of the world but also created direct and serious political, economic, cultural and social problems for the neighbouring countries," he noted.

The Chinese delegation leader cited natural calamities, ruthless colonialist and racist persecution, turmoil resulting from expansion and infiltration by foreign forces in Africa as the main causes leading to such a situation. He emphasized that "the rule of the remnants of colonialism and racism in Africa must be brought to an end as soon as possible and all foreign interference must be stopped so that the African refugees problem may be solved at its origin."

I. 14 Apr 81

I 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Conference Ends

OW111236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Geneva, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--The two-day international conference on assistance for African refugees ended here this evening with contributions from the participants totalling more than \$560 million.

UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim said at the end of the conference that the contributions are adequate for the time being to meet the urgent needs of the African refugees. However, it is necessary for the public to remain concerned over the African refugee problem and to provide greater possibilities of aiding these refugees.

OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo told a press conference that he was very satisfied with the outcome of the conference and expressed his thanks to over 90 participating countries and the international community.

Voicing their anxiety over the grave situation of the African refugees, representatives from many countries pointed out at the conference that assistance must be given to refugees in difficult conditions. They maintained that the present situation in the African Continent is the result of the armed conflicts and turmoil fueled by imperialism, colonialism and racism and the expansion and infiltration by foreign forces, and it is very important to remove the root cause of such a situation.

Representatives from a number of countries expressed their regret over the absence of the Soviet Union and certain other countries from the conference and noted that such conduct would be detrimental to the cause of aiding African refugees.

U.S., IRAQI OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS IN BAGHDAD

OW131242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Apr (XINHUA)--Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi met with Maurice Draper, the visiting U.S. assistant under-secretary for Middle East affairs, here today.

They discussed the situation of the Arab world and the struggle between the Arab countries and Israel in particular, and prospects for the development of political and economic relations between their two countries. They also exchanged views on other important political issues.

Draper is the first U.S. official to pay an official visit to this country since the rupture of Iraqi-U.S. diplomatic relations on June 5, 1967 during the Middle East war.

Last week, Draper accompanied U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to visit Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. On April 10, he left Haig's party in London and flew to this capital.

It was reported that sources in Washington said Draper's mission was to improve U.S.-Iraqi relations after the Reagan administration had approved the sale of five Boeing airliners to Iraq.

NGAPOI NGAWANG JIGME REPORTS ON LATIN AMERICAN TOUR

OW111347 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Report on "talk" by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, head of the Chinese NPC delegation and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, on the February-March visits by the Chinese delegation to Colombia, Guyana, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago--portions recorded; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Begin recording] From around the middle of February to around the middle of March this year, a Chinese NPC delegation made friendly visits to Colombia, Guyana, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago at the invitation of those countries. The delegation was accorded a warm and ceremonious welcome by the parliaments, governments and people of all walks of life of those countries. On behalf of the Chinese NPC delegation, I would like to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt thanks to the leaders and people of the four countries. [end recording]

The visits to the four Latin American countries were filled with friendship and joy. Although China and Latin America are in different hemispheres, a common lot and similar mission to build the country and defend peace have brought about close ties between the people of China and the peoples of Latin American countries. We felt such profound friendship wherever we were during the visits.

Of the four countries, we first visited Colombia. Since China and Colombia formally established diplomatic relations in February 1980, the Chinese NPC delegation has been the first high-level Chinese delegation to visit Colombia. During our stay there, we were accorded a very friendly reception.

Our visit to Guyana coincided with the 11th anniversary of the founding of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana. We attended its National Day ceremony by invitation and joined the Guyanese people in celebrating the festival day.

Barbados is a beautiful country. It is situated in the tropical zone, but weather there is pleasant. Our delegation enjoyed a cordial and friendly reception in Barbados.

Prime Minister Williams of Trinidad and Tobago was an old friend of mine. He visited China twice several years ago, and I accompanied him on visits to various parts of China then. Our meeting again in Trinidad and Tobago this time made me feel that he and I were drawn to each other more closely than ever. When the sad news of his death reached China at the end of March, we were deeply grieved. The Chinese people will forever cherish the memory of this statesman who made invaluable contributions to the development of friendly relations between China and Trinidad and Tobago.

During our conversation with the leaders and people of all walks of life of the four countries, many of them expressed deep anxiety over the situation in the Caribbean region. Some of them pointed out that the superpowers' contention and hegemonist expansion caused more disturbances in the Caribbean region and that they were keeping high vigilance over such a situation. The Latin American friends highly praised China's just stand in opposing hegemonism and defending world peace. The Colombian and Barbadian leaders regarded China as a country that truly keeps to the stand of the Third World. President Clarke of Trinidad and Tobago praised China for being a big country that treats small countries with due respect and equality. During conversation the members of the Chinese NPC delegation reiterated that the Chinese people would forever stand on the side of the Latin American people and support their just struggle to defend national independence and sovereignty, develop their national economies, strive for social progress, improve people's livelihood and oppose the superpowers' contention and hegemonist aggression and expansion. Although our visits to the four Latin American countries were short, the delightful achievements made by those countries in developing their national economies and construction have deeply impressed us.

I. 14 Apr 81

J 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

[Begin recording] The visits to the four Latin American countries by the Chinese NPC delegation will surely strengthen the friendship between the Chinese and the Latin American peoples and promote friendly relations between the Chinese Government and legislative body and their counterparts in those countries. During the visits we gained a great deal of experience. We sincerely hope that the friendly relations between China and the Latin American countries will constantly develop. [end recording]

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO ECUADOR

OW101855 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 Apr (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin left Quito for Peru today after winding up a working visit to Ecuador, according to a report from Quito. During his stay in that country, the Chinese vice-foreign minister was received by Ecuadoran President Jaime Roldos and Vice-President Osvaldo Hurtado on separate occasions. They had cordial and friendly conversations. Zhang Wenjin also met with Ecuador's foreign minister and other government officials.

FURTHER ON ACTIVITIES OF VENEZUELAN DELEGATION

Hangzhou Departure

OW101543 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Hangzhou, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--Rafael Caldera, leader of Venezuela's Christian Socialist Party, his wife Alicia and the party's delegation left here for Shanghai by air this afternoon after a two-day visit. The Venezuelans were accompanied by Tang Mingzhao, adviser to the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Arriving April 8, Caldera and his party met with Tie Ying, first secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee, and were entertained at a banquet given by the committee. At the banquet, Tie Ying said the communists and the people of the province have taken great pleasure in seeing Caldera's visit further promote friendship and cooperation between the parties and people of China and Venezuela. Caldera said the friendship should be further strengthened. During their stay in Hangzhou, the Venezuelan guests visited the Hangzhou silk tapestry factory and toured the picturesque West Lake.

Shanghai Arrival

OW120133 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] The Venezuelan Christian Socialist delegation led by Rafael Caldera, leader of Venezuela's Christian Socialist Party, arrived in Shanghai from Hangzhou via air on the afternoon of 10 April to continue its China visit. Meeting the delegation at the airport were Xia Zhengnong, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee; (Zhang Xiandong), deputy director of the city's foreign affairs office; and others. In the afternoon, Caldera and other distinguished Venezuelan guests visited the city's industrial exhibition hall. In the evening, Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the municipal CCP Committee, gave a banquet in honor of Caldera and his entourage.

Departure for Guangzhou

OW121534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Shanghai, 12 Apr (XINHUA)--Rafael Caldera, leader of Venezuela's Christian Socialist Party, his wife Alicia, and the party's delegation led by him left here by air for Guangzhou this afternoon. The delegation was accompanied by Tang Mingzhao, adviser to the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. During their two-day stay in Shanghai, the Venezuelan guests visited a woolen sweater factory, a people's commune, a children's palace under the China Welfare Institute and the Shanghai industrial exhibition center. They also attended a cultural performance of Beijing opera.

At the Zhouxi people's commune, Mr and Mrs Caldera toured crop fields, irrigation facilities, a garment factory, a farm tool plant, a clinic and a shop. They also visited commune peasants in their homes. At the commune, the Venezuelan visitors asked about production, cultural activities, education, and the peasants' income and their housing. Mr Caldera expressed satisfaction with the commune's achievements and wished the peasants even greater successes.

Visit's Conclusion

OW131640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Guangzhou, April 13 (XINHUA)--Rafael Caldera, leader of Venezuela's Christian Socialist Party and his wife, Alicia, and their delegation left Guangzhou by air this evening ending their visit to China. Before his visit ended, Caldera told XINHUA that he was here for the "strengthening of friendly contacts between Venezuela and China and to get a better understanding of the current situation in the People's Republic of China." He said, the purpose of his trip had been successfully fulfilled.

His visit, Caldera said, had helped him become aware of China's open-door policy and her willingness to develop friendship and cooperation with more countries in the world. Domestically, China is strengthening her socialist democracy and legal system while readjusting the economy. "China is at an important juncture, which is of profound historical significance," he said. "China is trying to further strengthen her friendship with all the developing countries in the world, that is to say, the Third World, and with the West. I think this will have great impact on the whole world. That is because China occupies a decisive position in the world, and she enters into alliances with neither the superpowers nor other blocs in the world. Such an attitude is conducive to a balance of power in the world." he said.

Caldera said his visit made him confident that "China will neither adopt a dogmatic attitude nor harbor any ambition of exporting her own political or economical system." He said that China "is against any foreign interferences in the world, opposes any hegemony pursued by imperialists or the superpowers and resists any conflicts of interest between the superpowers. Such a position is consistent with that of other Third World countries, especially the Latin American countries including Venezuela."

Although there are great differences between the political systems of the two countries, Caldera said, the friendship between the two countries is sincere. He urged more contacts between the people of the two countries to strengthen their relations in the fields of the economy, trade, science and technology. "The Venezuelan president is scheduled to visit China this year, and this will surely help the two countries move closer to each other. During the president's visit, the two sides will hold talks on questions of common concern to seek a consensus and further strengthen the economic relations between the two countries, in which there is still much to be done," he said.

Caldera's delegation arrived in Guangzhou from Shanghai April 12. That evening, the visitors were guests of honor at a banquet hosted by the Guangdong Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China. Secretary of the provincial party committee Yin Linping presided over the banquet. During their stay in Guangzhou, the guests visited China's upcoming spring export commodities fair and toured Foshan Prefecture 30 kilometers from Guangzhou. Upon their departure from Guangzhou today, the Venezuelan delegation was seen off at the airport by Tang Mingzhao, adviser to the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Yang Yingbin, member of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong provincial party committee, and Regulo Burelli Rivas, Venezuelan Ambassador to China.

NI ZHIFU, OTHERS JOINT CHILDREN AT PERFORMANCE

OW131252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 Apr (XINHUA)--One thousand happy children, China's future policy makers, this afternoon sat and watched a performance at Huai Ren Hall in Zhongnanhai, where top government leaders discuss and decide the country's policy. The Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and the State Council are taking the lead in opening government organizations auditoriums to the children, as was decided by a recent meeting called by the Secretariat of the party. That meeting, attended by 31 ministries and organizations, called on society at large to do more for the children.

Today's performance is the first of a five-day show for the children organized by the Women's Federation and the Ministry of Culture.

Su Xing, a 13-year-old boy, said: "I am so thrilled to be able to watch a show performed at a hall where our government leaders discuss state affairs. I never saw Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou before, but I think they must have had meetings here."

To show their love for the children, Ni Zhifu, chairman of the All China Federation of Trade Unions, Kang Keqing, chairman of the All China Women's Federation and Jiao Ruoyu, acting mayor of Beijing joined the children at today's performance. Huai Ren Hall, situated in the middle part of Zhongnanhai, is the seat of the party Central Committee and the State Council.

Shows will also be put up at Zhongnanhai on the forthcoming children's day and late Comrade Mao Zedong's residence will also be opened for the children to visit.

KUOMINTANG PAPER TO BE PUT ON SALE AGAIN

HK140844 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] TUANJIE BAO, [UNITY NEWS] published by the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, will be put on sale throughout the country beginning in May.

TUANJIE BAO was founded in 1956. It was forced to cease publication in 1966 after being ruined by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. In February 1980, it was restored as an internal publication. Now, with the approval by the state organ concerned, it will be put on sale to the public.

Serving socialism under the leadership of the CCP, TUANJIE BAO, printed on one quarto sheet, is a weekly dealing with current political affairs. It chiefly carries news about the major activities of the state and on the united front, reports on the work and studies carried out by the units and members of the Chinese Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, reflects the opinions, demands and suggestions of the members of the Chinese Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee and their associates, and publicizes and reports on the great revolutionary feats achieved by Mr Sun Yat-sen and the results of the studies about Mr Sun Yat-sen, thereby contributing toward further consolidating and developing the patriotic united front.

TUANJIE BAO will appear with a new layout and richer contents. The front page will carry reports on major current events and special interviews. The second page will deal with news of the Chinese Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee. The third page will carry a special column, entitled "Patriots Belong to the Same Family," covering the party's and the state's principles and basic policies toward Taiwan, publicizing the invariable trend of the return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland and reflecting the voices of the compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and the Overseas Chinese who yearn for the motherland.

The fourth page will be a comprehensive supplement entitled, "Garden of 100 Flowers" and will carry stories of struggles launched by the Kuomintang democrats, stories about some cultural and historical events, and literary works of different styles.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON SPIRIT TO DO SOLID WORK

OW131445 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1132 GMT 13 Apr 81

["Text" of RENMIN RIBAO 13 April editorial: "A Great Future and the Spirit To Do Solid Work"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Apr (XINHUA)--In the 30 years of the socialist cause, the Chinese people have traversed a tortuous road, won victories and also suffered setbacks. Now we have summed up our experiences, both positive and negative, and again embarked on our earnest pursuit toward the magnificent goal of building a modern, powerful socialist country. A modern, powerful socialist country with highly developed democracy and highly developed civilization--this is our great future. But on the road leading to the future, there are still many serious difficulties--this is the reality we are faced with. To solve this contradiction, we need a correct line and correct principles and policies; we need the party organizations at all levels, particularly the party's leading cadres, to firmly and unswervingly implement the line, principles and policies; and we also need the masses of cadres and people to do solid work.

Since the historically significant 3d plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee, the party's line has returned to the Marxist-Leninist path, and the party's policies have become more realistic. Since the work conference of the party Central Committee last December, leading organs at all levels, particularly the party's leading cadres, have been using the method of criticism and self-criticism to eliminate the influence of the "left" guiding ideology, so that the whole party can achieve greater unity politically. This work has already achieved initial results and will be continued. Now there is another important question, that is, how to organize the vast numbers of cadres and the masses to do solid work along the party's correct line. Without this spirit to do solid work, it is impossible to build a modern, powerful socialist country.

Marx and Engels regarded the masses of people as the makers of history. They called history the "cause of the masses." Lenin called the masses' living creativity the "basic element of the new society." He wrote: "Socialism was not founded according to orders from above. It is incompatible with the bureaucratic-mechanistic ways of officialdom. Living, creative socialism is the product of the masses themselves." Comrade Mao Zedong also said: "Of all things in the world, people are the most precious. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed." To build an economically big backward country with a billion population, including 800 million peasants, into a modern, powerful socialist country and to blaze a Chinese-type road to modernization, we can only rely on the Chinese Communist Party to unite the people of all nationalities to engage themselves in quiet hard work with one heart and one mind. The four modernizations cannot be bought with money. Nor can it be realized by empty talk. The four modernizations are to be accomplished by our own efforts. Lying, idle talk and bragging, to be sure, can cause failures; complaining, sarcastic and discouraging remarks are of even less use. We must rely on our own efforts to overcome every difficulty and rely on our own wisdom to solve every new problem we will encounter on the large march toward the four modernizations.

The spirit of the masses of people to do solid work is determined by the nature of the socialist cause. The socialist system not only liberates the means of production but liberates the laborers and man himself. Marx held that under the conditions of private ownership, man's innate character cannot be really developed and realized, but will be distorted and suppressed, and that the more material value the laborers produce, the more will they lose in their own value as human beings.

The product of man's two hands is not controlled by man, but, the other way round. It controls man. The "commodity fetish" or "money fetish" in capitalist society are manifestations of this control of man by things. According to Marx's ideal, the communist system is meant to liberate man from enslavement by this alien force and to enable man to become the master of nature, society and himself. Marx and Engels clearly declared that socialism "can guarantee all members of society a rich and increasingly plentiful material life and can also guarantee that they will be able to fully and freely develop and use their physical and intellectual faculties." It is exactly because of this that the socialist cause is able to attract the masses of people by the hundreds of millions to take part in it, and really arouse the living creativity of the masses of people to build a new society.

It is of the utmost importance to understand this. From the very day of the birth of new China, we told the masses of people that they are the masters of our country, and we have carried out a series of democratic reforms, gradually replacing the exploiting systems. The Chinese people made quick advances on the road of liberation. We should have marched forward along this road and, with the development of productive forces and the popularization and improvement of the level of science and culture, further emancipated the broad masses of people from the shackles of old systems and the confines of old ideology. However, we departed from this correct road and launched the "Great Cultural Revolution." In this turmoil Lin Biao and the "gang of four" went all out for a personality cult, feudal and fascist dictatorship and poor socialism. As a result, the masses of people were mentally, politically and economically fettered by alien forces and were unable to display their initiative and capabilities. It was only after the downfall of the "gang of four" that the people returned to their position as masters. Then there was a new beginning. Of course, some comrades only recognize this verbally and do not actually think this way. It is precisely for this reason that we need to make up the important lesson. We have to make the vast number of cadres aware that it is not only necessary to establish the dominance of the socialist public-ownership system and carry out the socialist distribution principle, it is also necessary to put the people first, respect their position as master and give full scope to their role as such. Only in this way can there be genuine socialism and can it be possible for the socialist cause to prosper.

It should be recognized that this question is not only one of ideology. It is also one of reality which should further be resolved by the restructuring of our economic and political systems. (The series of policy decisions made since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, such as restructuring the election system and emphasizing the self-management authority of production teams and enterprises, are all for this purpose.) Why do some people now lack a high degree of initiative? Besides the failure in implementing the policy, another important reason is that they are not in the position of master. Without a strong feeling that they are masters, they will inevitably place themselves in the positions of "onlookers." It seems to them that socialism, modernization and so forth are the "business of the higher authorities" and "matters to be considered by the leaders." They think that they, themselves, can do nothing but look on with folded arms. We should restore the master position of the masses of people and simultaneously educate them to overcome the negative onlooker attitude and enhance their sense of historical responsibility.

For a long time, socialism has been understood as an economic concept and modernization as a consumption concept. It has been thought that when the people have more money in their hands and when consumer goods such as television sets, radios and tape recorders, washing machines, cameras and refrigerators are popularized, our country will become a modern and powerful socialist state. This kind of understanding is very lopsided.

It is true that socialism should satisfy the ever-growing needs in the people's material lives. Otherwise, it would become the sham socialism of universal poverty advocated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." However, socialism is not only aimed at satisfying the needs in the people's material lives; it should also ensure the complete development of the people's capabilities, establish new people-to-people relations, train new talents for socialism and raise the level of the people's spiritual life. Of course, it is good to have more money and consumer goods. Our national income and our people's consumption are still very low. In this regard, we should make protracted efforts. However, high income and consumption do not mean socialism, nor do they necessarily lead to happiness.

Per capita income is very high and there are plenty consumer goods in the so-called "welfare states" in the West. However, is there any "welfare state" without potential, deep spiritual dangers? In view of the rising crime and suicide rates in those countries, many sociologists cannot but admit that a lack of spiritual ballast and moral degeneration are chronic maladies that the capitalist system cannot shake off. Some other scholars also point out that although those people's material lives have improved, they have no true freedom because they have lost their own values and are blindly controlled by alien forces.

We must not take this road. The socialism we are pursuing will bring to us not only enormous material wealth but a highly developed spiritual civilization. In the future, we also will reach a communist society with highly developed material and spiritual civilization where the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs" is implemented and where the people are completely emancipated and fully developed. Our comrades should see this bright future, take the socialist attitude of being masters of the country and contribute to achieving this great goal.

Some comrades also pin their hope for modernization on natural resources, thinking that when a huge oilfield is discovered and advanced technology is imported from abroad in order to exploit the oilfield some day, we will be able to become strong and prosperous immediately. True, there are some cases abroad like this, but such a miracle will not occur in China. This does not mean we are poor in natural resources. China is rich in natural resources, but we have not yet discovered a "world-shaking" huge oilfield. Even if we discover such a huge oilfield, it will not be able to bring \$1,000 to the pockets of each of our 1 billion people. Furthermore, with the lopsided development of a single-product economy and without the all-round development of industry and the national economy as a whole, a big country like ours basically cannot hold its ground. Natural resources and the introduction of technology are important to modernizing our country; however, natural resources are to be exploited and used by people, and technology and equipment are also to be mastered and managed by them. Natural resources will be spoiled and wasted and imported advanced technology cannot be digested if there are not a large number of cadres with a profound knowledge of both politics and management who are determined to carry out reforms as well as a massive contingent of experts and workers who are both Red and expert. Therefore, we should not see only material factors while neglecting human ones; we should stress the role of materials as well as the role of people and the importance of their knowledge, wisdom and hard and practical work.

Slogans such as "work hard" have lost their appeal to some people. This also has something to do with the "leftist" mistakes committed by our party (including the theory of the unique importance of willpower). This slogan was raised in the 1950's: "Wage an arduous struggle to change the face of the country in 3 years." The people exerted great efforts and sweat a lot, but the country's poverty was not changed much. This is indeed a historical trauma which remains fresh in our memories.

The question here is: What lesson should we draw from this experience? Was it wrong to work hard? No, what was wrong was the then "leftist" guidelines, the high targets set without taking actual conditions into consideration and the arbitrary and impractical directions given to people.

Now the party's lines, principles and series of policies have been proved in practice to conform to actual conditions. As long as we work hard in accordance with these lines, principles and policies, it will be impossible for us to work hard but to no avail. Take the countryside for instance. People there have worked hard in accordance with the party Central Committee's policies and have achieved notable beneficial results in the past few years. Some communes, brigades and even counties have cast off the label of "poor commune," "poor brigade" or "poor county" in 1 or 2 years. Thus, peasants there have been able to have more grain for themselves, more "family belongings" and bank deposits for the first time in many years. It can be seen from this that when people do hard and solid work this way, they will not waste their energies.

By doing solid work, we mean working with an indomitable spirit, a determination to wage an arduous struggle, a drive for assiduous study and a practical and realistic attitude that corresponds with objective laws. This also includes diligence, wisdom and the knowledge of science. Doing such solid work is not making a lot of fanfare and is basically different from the reckless work of the past.

Waste in production and construction and unhealthy tendencies among some cadres are other factors that dampen the enthusiasm of the masses. Some people feel that "no matter how well we do our work, it is still not enough for you to waste." These words are unpleasant to the ear but give much food for thought. If some of our leading comrades still give arbitrary and impractical directions, frequently pay "tuitions" of millions or even tens of million of yuan or are bent on seeking special privileges and "happiness for their whole families," then the people will not take us at our word, and it will be very difficult for us to call on the masses to wage an arduous struggle and to do hard and solid work.

Waste in national construction and the unhealthy tendency of a few leading cadres seeking special privileges have attracted public attention. The party and the government are determined to combat waste in national construction and to oppose special privileges and are taking concrete measures in these respects. As a master of the country, every citizen has the right to supervise the government's economic activities and to help it eliminate waste in economic construction. He also has the right to supervise leading party and government cadres to ensure they are honest in performing their official duties. However, if one dares not unite others to struggle against such illegal activities, becomes dispirited, behaves in a lax, undisciplined way and does little or no work because there is still waste in national construction and because a few leading cadres are seeking special privileges, this is not the attitude one should take as a master of the country.

Doing hard and solid work is a requirement not only for the masses but for party members and cadres. It is a requirement for the latter to meet first. In his closing speech at "the seventh party congress," Comrade Mao Zedong told the story of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains." His intention was to call on communists to be "a foolish old man" first and to resolutely go on digging, which would also touch the heart of God--the masses of people. If hundreds of millions of people dig together with Communist Party members, there are no mountains that cannot be cleared away. This is the way in which we won the victory of the new democratic revolution.

Today, contradictions and difficulties are like mountains blocking us from advancing along the road of socialist construction. Communist Party members and cadres must once again take the lead in carrying forward the spirit of "the foolish old man." This is more effective and convincing than any words in mobilizing the masses. We should not set the same requirements for the masses, party members and cadres. The requirements for party members and cadres should be higher and stricter. If a party member cannot play an exemplary role, what is the need for such a party member? The slogan "start doing things by myself" is aimed at putting demands on oneself, not on others. Everyone should "start doing things by myself," and it is all the more necessary for Communist Party members and cadres to do so. This point must be understood clearly.

After the downfall of the "gang of four," we held two important discussions. The first was on the criterion of truth, and the second was on the objective of socialist production. Through the first discussion, we solved a fundamental question: The criterion of truth is not a few isolated words and phrases of the leader but the social practice of the people. This discussion has done away with modern superstitions, promoted the development of the movement for emancipation of the mind and played a role of far-reaching significance in bringing order out of chaos on all fronts.

Through the second discussion, we solved a fundamental question in economic work: In economic work, highest priority should be given to satisfying the people's needs. This discussion has played a proper role in freeing ourselves from the mistakes of the "leftist" guidelines in economic work and in smoothly making economic readjustment.

We now raise the question of the spirit of doing solid work and the question of the attitude of a master of the country in building socialism. In so doing, we intend to understand more clearly the status and role of people in the cause of socialist modernization. We do economic and all other work for the people and for their interest and happiness. All are for the people and depend on them too. The people are the masters of our country and society. The cause of socialism is for the emancipation of the people, and its success depends on their struggle. When one clearly understands this point, he will be able to attach importance to the work on people and strengthen and improve it. He will also be able to mobilize the enthusiasm of the people. This will yield tremendous results in upholding the four basic principles and in realizing the four modernizations.

RENMIN RIBAO ON DIGESTING IMPORTED TECHNOLOGY

HK130521 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Mar 81 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Do a Good Job in Digesting Imported Technology"]

[Text] Our aim in importing technology from foreign countries is to improve China's technological standards and increase her self-reliance capacity. By doing a good job in digesting imported technology, we can master advanced technology and ensure that it meets our needs for producing all kinds of commodities. We cannot produce good economic results if we just enthusiastically engage in importing technology without paying attention to digesting it. This is a problem that has not yet been solved well; it merits our attention.

In digesting and absorbing technology from abroad, we must first produce products that are up to standard in accordance with foreign technology; we must then go on to achieve mastery through a comprehensive study of the subject and learn how to design product series; and finally we must take foreign technology as the starting point for developing and creating new things, and catch up with and surpass advanced world standards. This is work that involves grafting one twig onto another. To ensure that foreign twigs can take root, bud, blossom and bear fruit in China, we must prepare excellent soil and create the necessary conditions of all kinds. In importing a technology, we must first select the best factories for using it, that is, those factories with relatively good production conditions and relatively high standards of technology and organizational management, that have the capacity to digest and absorb advanced technology. Factories with weak technical forces, low standards of technology and chaotic management, that cannot carry out production in a normal way, cannot be designated as units for accepting imported advanced technology. Improper choice of factories was a major cause of previous "indigestion" in certain technology imports. It is essential to have extensive cooperation in order to digest and absorb imported technology. When using foreign technology to create certain products, we are required to provide many more new materials and new-style accessory products, and to organize departments and factories cooperating in production to develop new products. We must also succeed in dovetailing production and keeping the channels open.

This is complex organizational work, and it is necessary to arrange it by bearing in mind the interests of all sectors. At the same time, in organizing production in accordance with imported technology, the factories must put forward new demands regarding the standards of designers, craftsmen, management personnel, and operatives, and promptly promote training and improvement of these personnel. It is also necessary to have a whole set of encouraging policies, and provide material and spiritual awards for those who have done well in digesting and absorbing imported technology or have made new developments in it. In short, given fertile soil and plenty of sun and rain, twigs from abroad will grow into beautiful flowers and yield rich fruit.

If we fail to make efforts to develop imported advanced technology, "aging" will take place with the passage of time, and it will turn into backward technology. Hence it is necessary to persistently combine learning with creating new things. The reasons why some countries have been successful in importing technology is not just that they have paid relatively economic prices for importing technology within a relatively short period; more important, it is that they have not shrunk from using a lot of money and manpower on digesting and absorbing such technology and on striving to develop it and create new things. Japan spends several times as much on digesting and absorbing imported technology as she does on importing it. This shows that the Japanese place the stress on digesting and absorbing imported technology. It also shows how much manpower and finance is needed in stepping up scientific research before such technology can meet a country's requirements and maintain its relatively advanced nature on the international scene for a long time. In importing certain technology in the past, China had her eyes solely fixed on current production and attached no importance to research; we only aimed at "drawing a gourd according to the model" and made no efforts in development and new creation. Unless this situation is changed, we will get into a vicious circle of depending entirely on imported technology. Apart from consuming and wasting a lot of state capital, it will be very difficult to achieve continuous improvement of domestic technological standards, and we will end up trailing along behind foreign countries and blindly following suit. Catching up with and surpassing advanced world levels will turn out to be empty talk. We must therefore step up scientific research and put development and new creation in imported technology in its proper place. We must seriously organize coordination between units importing technology and the research units, make full use of existing research forces and ensure that they play a still greater role in development and new creation.

Setting up responsibility systems and putting them on a sound basis is the guarantee for doing a good job in digestion. Factories and management departments importing technology must take full responsibility for buying technology, producing products, learning design, and carrying out development and new creation. They must grasp this work all the way through. Units importing technology must accept economic responsibility, and institute rewards and fines on the basis of clearly defining the responsibilities and work criteria. We must change the past situation whereby a lot of money was spent on technology imports and then no products were produced for years, without anyone bothering about it.

Our country has imported a certain amount of technology in the past few years. This has played an important role in improving our production technology standard. We should also realize that we have "suffered indigestion" over quite a lot of imported technology, and the economic results have not been good. There are many reasons for this. Obviously the most important one is the interference and sabotage caused by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques; the errors in our work should not be neglected either. Due to lack of the spirit of doing things according to our capability and seeking truth from facts, and our one-sided pursuit of progress, certain items of imported technology are not suited to our national condition; we have spent a lot of money on them without being able to digest and absorb them.

In some cases supplies of raw materials, fuel and power are not guaranteed, and we thus end up "cooking a meal without rice"; and certain items are not suited to our needs, and there is no market for the products turned out. We must seriously sum up these experiences and lessons and firmly commit them to memory.

We must have the spirit of respecting science, seeking truth from facts and seriously taking responsibility, base our efforts on our actual financial and material strength, and analyze our existing technological standards; we must study domestic and international needs, and investigate the state's energy and raw material supply capacity together with the time needed for recouping investment. On this basis we should decide what and what not to import, what to import first and what later, and whether to import complete or partial technology. In this way, even if certain problems occur it is easy to recoup them, and no great losses will be caused.

Placing the emphasis in importing technology on digesting it should become an important guiding principle in our technology import work. In cases of previous "indigestion" in technology imports, we should seriously absorb the lessons and strive to recoup the losses. We must do a thoroughly good job in digesting future technology imports.

RENMIN RIBAO ON CADRES' THEORETICAL STUDIES

HK130702 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 81 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Strengthen Cadres' Theoretical Study Centering on the Party's Line"]

[Text] The central party school's branch for state organs has achieved good results in conducting rotational training classes for party members and cadres and organizing the cadres to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought centering on the party's line. Experiences have proven that the central decision to carry out rotational training for all cadres is absolutely correct. This is of very great significance for strengthening party building and enhancing the cadres' theoretical level and awareness of line.

When the rotational training courses for cadres of the state organs began, some of the participants did not have much interest in theoretical study. This situation changed very greatly soon after they had entered the school. The more they study, the more they feel that study is necessary and the more enthusiastic they become. The comrades' keenness on studying theory is something that has not been seen for more than 10 years in many units.

Why has there been such a big change in the attitude of the party members and cadres toward studying theory? This is mainly because they have learned a lot during the study and solved many ideological problems that urgently needed to be solved. Through study, the comrades have deepened their understanding of certain basic Marxist theories, especially of the theories that production relations must suit the level of the productive force and that it is necessary to act according to objective economic laws in carrying out socialist construction. They have thus found the root of the leftist errors, understood the theoretical basis for the line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session, and also eliminated "leftist" ideology and distinguished between right and wrong in line in connection with their own experiences.

From the leftist line to the correct line stipulated since the third plenary session is a fundamental change. This change cannot be quickly understood and accepted by everyone because the "leftist" ideas and errors have continued for many years. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" further pushed the "leftist" errors to the extreme by cooking up their own hodgepodge of theory, policy and system that exerted a widespread and penetrating pernicious influence on people our cadres have been influenced by to varying degrees.

Since the downfall of the "gang of four," especially since the convening of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee, many comrades have become aware of the "leftist" hodgepodge, and support the line adopted by the plenary session. But they have failed to enhance their understanding of theory and thus have cast doubt over some problems in practical life that they do not understand. A handful of comrades, who are affected more seriously by the pernicious influence, have yet to become aware of the "leftist" ideas. They are accustomed to the "leftist" hodgepodge, but frown upon and do not understand the line, policies and principles adopted since the third plenary session and thus are very reluctant to implement them.

In order to conscientiously solve this problem, it is necessary to strengthen the cadres' theoretical study so that they can understand the party's line, policies and principles in the light of Marxist theory and viewpoint. The line adopted by the third plenary session of the party Central Committee is a product of integrating the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of socialist construction in China. It has been formulated after applying the objective law of socialism expounded by Marx in analyzing the condition of our country and summing up the experience and lessons in socialist revolution and construction in China. If we do not truly understand Marxism, we will not be able to consciously and steadfastly implement it. We can only overcome our blindness, enhance our awareness, eliminate hesitancy, strengthen our determination, do our work well and make fewer mistakes if we have a profound theoretical understanding of the party's line and policies.

In order to further unify the cadres' thinking and action on the line of the third plenary session, it is necessary to strengthen the cadres' theoretical study. This is an important topic in strengthening and improving party leadership. Whether or not the cadres' theoretical study is a success has a direct bearing on unifying the thinking and action of the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country, as well as on the prospects for building the four modernizations. Party committees at all levels must naturally put this item in an important place on their agenda.

The reason the participants in the study class for party members and cadres of the state organs have achieved relatively great success is closely linked to the principles, contents and methods of teaching and to the study style. We should stress two points here: First, they have seriously implemented the principle of linking theory with reality, combined theoretical study with criticism of leftist errors and eliminating the pernicious influence of "leftist" ideology, and grasped the crucial points in their own thinking. Second, they have persistently practiced "four noes" (no grasping people by their pigtailed, no sticking labels on people, no bludgeoning people with sticks, and no packing people in bags), advocated emancipating the mind, and freely aired their views. There is quite a strong democratic atmosphere in their studies.

In studying Marxism it is necessary to adhere to the principle of linking theory with practice. There is no doubt at all about that. The question is what to link it with and how to link it. In linking with reality it is necessary to grasp major issues. We are at a major historical turning point, and our current greatest reality consists of shifting our socialist cause from the track of leftist error to the track of Marxism. We must firmly grasp this major issue in our study. We must apply the basic theories of Marxism to sum up the experiences and lessons since the founding of the country, criticize "leftist" errors, and deepen our understanding of the line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session. On the basis of distinguishing between right and wrong, we should guide everyone to spontaneously eliminate "leftist" ideology in connection with the reality of their own work and thinking. Only by studying in this way can we stimulate the cadres' thinking, truly enhance their theoretical level and raise their spontaneity for implementing the party's line and policies.

It is also very important to have a democratic atmosphere in study. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" made use of a few phrases picked out from Marxism and regarded theoretical study as a tool for imbuing people with the ultraleftist line. They made everyone feel insecure by exaggerating people's mistakes to extremes and labeling and bludgeoning people at random during the study. In organizing study for the cadres, we must resolutely discard these vicious methods, bring democracy into full play and use the methods of ideological dredging and democratic discussion to unify thinking, so that the cadres can feel at ease, trust each other, and open up their minds, and will dare to speak the truth, to discuss major issues of right and wrong, and to touch on their own thinking. Only thus can the study be conducted in a lively and deepgoing way.

The state organs had the aid of the central party school's force of teachers, and opened up a branch department of the party school, where the various ministries and commissions concentrated the cadres on the spot to run the study class. This method brought into full play the superior features of the party school in teaching facilities and saved a lot of manpower, material and money, and also stimulated the enthusiasm of the ministries and commissions to organize rotational training for cadres, and speeded up the training. This is a good method that should be promoted.

GUANGMING RIBAO DISCUSSES HAPPINESS, STRUGGLE

HK101355 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by Lin Wei [2651 7279]: "On Happiness and Struggle--Also Discussing Matter and Spirit"]

I

[Text] With the new development of the movement of emancipation of the mind and strengthening of socialist democracy and the legal system, more people are talking about happiness.

Happiness is an old issue. The slogan of happiness was once linked with the struggle to oppose feudalism, religion and reactionary rule. In the period of the middle ages, the nobles and monks enjoyed all kinds of startling feudal privileges and exercised an extremely barbarous and cruel rule over ordinary people. They themselves enjoyed wanton extravagant living. Yet they demanded that the people unconditionally give up all earthly happiness, be satisfied with poverty and be law abiding, resign themselves to adversity and practice asceticism. Since man was born guilty, he should be resigned to suffering all his life.

When capitalist relationships first formed in the 15th and 16th centuries, some Renaissance ideologists who represented the newborn bourgeoisie began to put forward the slogans of promoting individuality, equality, human rights, freedom of ownership and so on. At the same time, they asserted that all men should have the right to enjoy happiness. In the 18th century, French materialist Claude-Adrien Helvetius asserted that man's pursuit of happiness was a natural and rational trend; man's selfish desires, rational enjoyment and correct understanding of individual interests were the foundation of the entire virtue and motive force of social development. This was closely related to his basic theory of "all men have equal intellects," "human nature is benevolent," and so on.

To acknowledge that ordinary people have the right to enjoy happiness, to acknowledge that man's pursuit of individual happiness is rational and so forth is to directly negate the teachings of the churches and the theology of the middle ages, the feudalistic privileged positions of the nobles and monks, the difference between the respectable and the humble and the entire socio-political system at that time. The bourgeois theory on individual happiness was historically appropriate and rational at that time, and it played a progressive role.

However, the so-called progressive role only pushes human society to a higher stage and does not mean that the bourgeois revolution has truly brought happiness to everyone or most of the people.

By the time the bourgeoisie ascended to the ruling position, the slogans of freedom and equality which were originally linked to the concept of happiness had lost all their tempting luster. To the peasants and petite bourgeoisie, freedom meant the freedom to sell their small amount of wealth to the big rich men. To the proletariat, it was the freedom to sell their labor. Was this fair?

It was an exchange of equal value. The buyer and the seller formulated contracts and they were equal under the law. However, the slogan of individual happiness itself became a form of sarcasm. The bourgeois told everyone: "Go and pursue happiness. Everyone has an equal opportunity to get rich." However, most of the people in fact only had the opportunity to become mercenaries and slaves. "The conflict between the rich and the poor had not been resolved in universal happiness. On the contrary...it had become still more acute." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 3, page 55)

The bourgeois scholars continued to discuss individual happiness as an academic and theoretical issue and claimed to seek happiness for the people. However, they were no longer on the side of the revolutionary bourgeoisie and directing the spearhead at the stale feudal influence but were on the side of the conservative bourgeoisie and were opposing the newborn revolutionary forces of the proletariat in order to protect the happiness of a minority of capitalists. The British utilitarian philosopher Jeremy Bentham, whom Marx called the "ancestor of earthy things," was this kind of scholar. He took great pains to classify lengthy types and grades of happiness and formulate extremely boring and senseless criteria and formulas for calculating happiness. He even talked about the "the greatest happiness for the largest majority." However, he maintained a hostile attitude toward the struggle of the proletariat for liberation. The viewpoint of Jeremy Bentham and the like shows that the bourgeoisie at that time already had no common interests with the proletariat. However, in a definite historical period, such as the 20 to 30 years after World War II, there was faster development of production in some capitalist countries. There were also more increases in the salary and welfare benefits which the bourgeoisie gave to the workers. This did not mean that the bourgeoisie wanted the workers to be happy. They had to do these things because the workers' strength of unity and struggle had intensified. In fact, even during this period, improvement in the workers' daily lives was also limited.

II

Before the birth of Marxism, in discussing the issue of pursuing happiness, people generally linked it with moral principles, virtue and law: The desire to pursue happiness was part of life. Avoiding suffering and seeking happiness was man's original nature and also man's right. However, one could not obstruct or interfere with these same rights of others. The religious doctrines, standard of virtue and legal articles all formulated certain guiding principles of behavior: Thou shalt not steal, thou shalt not commit adultery and so forth. Conforming with this the scholars advised others to evaluate the physiological and social consequences of their behavior, observe virtue and law, be kind to others and so forth.

Marxism never links pursuit of happiness with moral principles, virtue and law. It does not believe that the preaching of virtue can solve any problems. The views of the founders of Marxism are: A fixed virtue and law is to serve a fixed social economic system and ruling class. In a society where a minority of exploiters are in the ruling position, to observe virtue and law is to uphold the social economic system and the interests of the ruling class at that time. To truly seek happiness for the majority and the whole of mankind, it is necessary to overthrow the exploiters and transform the social economic system. Religion is an opiate and the preaching of virtue is cheating. To enable the majority and the whole of mankind to have happiness, it is necessary to eliminate classes and enable everyone to have the material means to satisfy his desires. The founders of Marxism object to separating individual interests from universal interests and to setting the two against each other. They demand exposure of the material roots of this conflict.

They hold that with the vanishing of the material roots, this kind of conflict will automatically vanish. When Max Stirner and others were disseminating the saying that communists must sublate "privacy," Marx and Engels pointed out that "this is merely ridiculous thinking." Communist theorists' "outstanding place in history is rightly this: They are the only ones who have discovered that 'common interests' at any time in history are founded by individuals who regard them as 'private.' They know that this kind of conflict is external because the so-called universal side is always continuously produced by the other side, that is the side of private interests. The former is definitely not an independent force with an independent history, which is antagonistic to private interests." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels" vol 3, pp 275, 276)

The facts can be easily understood from the following: The collectives are formed by the individuals. Without the individuals there would be no collectives. What is beneficial to the collectives is also beneficial to the individuals. However, in a class society where minority exploiters rule the majority, he who seeks the majority's interests must oppose the existing system. He will be subject to attack and suppression by the ruling class and will have to sacrifice his own individual interests. To protect individual interests, it is necessary to sacrifice the interests of the majority. This is the material root of the conflict between the two factors. After the elimination of class, everyone becomes a worker. Naturally the material root of this conflict will not exist. At the present time, speeding up the development of social production is in the interest of society and is also in the interest of all individuals. The people's desire to pursue individual happiness will conform with the demands of social development. The problems which the preaching of virtue failed to solve in the past several thousand years can now be solved naturally.

Linking pursuit of happiness with transformation of the world also means linking oneself with the revolutionary struggle. Marx said before that struggle is happiness. Naturally this does not mean that the happiness which Marx had in mind has no relationship to material desires, nor does it mean that Marx was addicted to struggle and believed in the doctrine of struggle. It only shows clearly that Marx regarded everything including happiness as development and movement, progress and history. The founders of Marxism said: "Communism to us is not the situation that should be established and is not the practical ideal that we should conform with. What we call communism is the kind of practical movement that eliminates the existing situation." (ibid, vol 3, p 40) The practical movement that eliminates the existing situation is also the movement of revolution. Communism is a revolutionary movement and happiness is also a revolutionary movement. Therefore, happiness and struggle are the same.

II I

In socialist countries, some people mechanically separate struggle and happiness and set them in opposition to each other. They regard struggle as being in the category of class theory and happiness as being in the category of the theory of human nature. This is a misinterpretation of Marxism. The difference between Marxism and bourgeois theory does not lie in whether it is right or wrong to acknowledge human nature and man's pursuit of happiness but rather in the rightness or wrongness of acknowledging man's class nature. Human nature exists objectively. Pursuing happiness is also a desire that everyone possesses. However, acknowledging that man has the right to pursue happiness is not the theory of human nature. Marxists are also class theorists. Founders of Marxism have clearly announced that they themselves "emphasized that class struggle is the immediate driving power of history," and "we cannot possibly cooperate with people who wish to expunge this class struggle from the movement." "Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 3, 374) They have also clearly announced that with socialism "it is possible to secure for every member of society an existence which is not only perfectly adequate materially and which becomes richer everyday but one which also guarantees him the completely free development and exercise of his physical and mental faculties." (ibid, vol 3, p 322)

Does securing for "every member of society" a richer life and allowing him to enjoy a "free development" mean abandoning class theory and reversing the theory of human nature? Naturally it cannot be viewed in this way. Regarding the slogan of opposition to linking the feudal period with happiness--freedom, equality, universal fraternity, individuality and so forth--the bourgeois society has given it many sarcastic, specific manifestations. Naturally, these manifestations cannot satisfy the demands of the proletariat and the working people. However, we must not throw out the baby with the bath water. In opposing specific bourgeois manifestations, it is not necessary to oppose the slogans as well. The proletariat says that securing for every member of society a richer life and allowing him free development does not mean denying the existence of class and class struggle, but its goal is overthrowing bourgeois rule and eliminating classes. In socialist countries, this goal has been realized. A richer existence for every member of society and freedom can naturally also be realized step-by-step. If we believe that the bourgeoisie used these slogans to fool people and that the proletariat could only confuse people if it kept using these slogans and could only continue to talk about class struggle after elimination of the exploiting class, we would be truly confused. The consequences would be struggling against ourselves and attacking and eliminating ourselves. Over a long period, our country has painfully testified to this point through the practice of taking class struggle as the key link.

Communism is a practical movement. In it, there are struggles and material development. In socialist countries where capitalist ownership is already nonexistent, the material means of existence should be getting still richer, and the people's living standard should be getting still higher. The course of development of the movement naturally also becomes the course of man's desire of pursuing happiness which continuously receives new satisfaction. Some people do not understand problems in this manner. They believe that the movement was only man's struggle excluding his material development, and the struggle was only the struggle among classes excluding man's struggle with nature. In this way, the communist movement becomes merely class struggle. This is not at all in line with Marxist theory. Dialectics tells us that with the exception of matter and motion, everything is temporary with a beginning and an end. Class struggle will also vanish after a high degree of development in the productive forces, and it is definitely not eternal. Therefore, Marx definitely did not mean that there would be happiness only when there was struggle. When class struggle has already been eliminated or is close to being eliminated or has already withdrawn to secondary position in practical, everyday life, the connotation of the term class struggle will be increasingly linked with production. This is also the case in explaining happiness. Lenin said: "Following seizure of political power, the proletariat's principal and fundamental interest lies in securing an enormous increase in the productive forces of society and in the output of manufactured goods." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 4, p 586) Naturally this is still truer after the elimination of the capitalist ownership. By then, Marx's happiness and struggle should be unified in "securing an enormous increase in the output of manufactured goods."

IV

Man's happiness was historically linked with antifeudalism and antireligion. In our country, on the whole, not only was feudal rule overthrown long ago but capitalism was also eliminated long ago. Man's happiness should no longer have any relation with these things. However, the facts are different. For historical reasons, up to now, our economy is still not developed. On this basis, feudal remnants still exist overwhelmingly and have infiltrated into political life. These remnants regarded the "Great Cultural Revolution" as the movement to create God, socialism as binding millions upon millions of people together to suffer, the pursuit of wealth and civilization as capitalist trends, scientific and cultural knowledge as a bourgeois poison and tried to reject this knowledge.... Were they clearly engaging in feudalism and superstition?

In speaking of happiness, it is necessary to speak of productive forces. In speaking of productive forces, it is necessary to struggle against feudalism and superstition. We seem to be retrogressing in our struggle by several hundred years and to be acting out an old drama. However, we must turn the situation around to clear away the filth that we did not have time to get rid of in the previous revolution. This is the necessary movement for us in order to steadily advance and we cannot spare any effort.

Happiness cannot be separated from the material means of living and from the productive forces in society. However, we cannot equate happiness and material enjoyment. Material life is objective reality, while happiness is what man subjectively feels. Though both are closely related, they are not one and the same. Different economic situations and different ideological viewpoints can make people who have a similar living standard feel differently. Those who are hungry and cold regard having enough to eat and warmth as the greatest happiness. Jia Baoyu, who dressed extravagantly and ate lavishly, had not the slightest interest in life and became a nun. Capitalists' greatest joy is increases in their wealth. Engels never touched his father's money. Because of his opposition to the bourgeoisie, Marx lived permanently in an extremely poor condition, and he did not feel unfortunate because of this. However, every new discovery in science would make him feel truly happy. As for those who struggle for communism, the greatest happiness is to overthrow the exploiters' rule, transform the society and nature, carry out creative activities in science and literature and art and seek happiness for the people. Their joy and suffering should be unanimous with the people's.

The proletarian viewpoint of happiness is a sign of communist ideology and spiritual virtue. Having the proletarian conditions for material life means having the communist ideology and spiritual virtue and the soil for growth. There are those who believe that in the socialist period, since it is necessary to talk about to each according to his work and material benefits, it is impossible to develop the spiritual virtue of communism. This is a misinterpretation of materialism. A fixed ideological viewpoint, spirit and virtue naturally cannot be separated from a fixed material condition. Spirit cannot emerge from nothing and cannot grow and develop unconditionally. However, spirit definitely cannot be the same as a shadow, staying close by the side of the actual body and passively reflecting the actual body. It has its own opposite and independent living law and active significance. Given the same matter, the same circumstances and people of the same class, there will not necessarily be only one viewpoint. Some countries which are advanced in production have backward thinking, while some countries which are backward in production have advanced thinking. This can be seen by anyone. The present policy must follow the present situation of the majority of people and must not go beyond that stage. Man's thinking can reach into the future and to a very far extent. Man cannot afford to ignore consideration of material life. It is also proper and permissible to pursue individual happiness. However, man cannot be the same as an ordinary animal. He should be able to think deeply, know in which direction the world is developing and push the wheel of history forward. Therefore, his sense of enjoyment should not derive only from material enjoyment. In the struggle for the society and people, he should absorb a stronger sense of happiness. In realizing communism, it is impossible not to have any rich material means of living. However, those who struggle for communism cannot possibly kneel down before material things like dwarfs. They should have the lofty values of communism, lofty spirit and virtue and fight for the common happiness of our fellowman. Man's simple and crude living should not interfere with the growth and development of the communist spirit and virtue.

GUANGMING RIBAO LOOKS AT QING ADMINISTRATION

HK110540 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Mar 81 p 4

[Article by Chen Jinling [7115 6855 7117]: "A Preliminary Inquiry Into the Political System of Centralization of the Qing Dynasty"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The Qing Dynasty was the last of the Chinese feudal dynasties. It ordained the creation of a country where the autocratic monarchy was strengthened on an unprecedented scale and the Manchu and Han landlord class exercised dictatorship.

During the 16th century, the Jurchen tribe, later known as the Manchus, which inhabited the northeastern part of China was in a backward social and economic situation. Its form of social organization still retained many of the vestiges of a clan society. Engels said: "The moral influence of the old gentry period and its traditional concepts and ways of thinking survive for a long time to come and only died out gradually. We find evidence of this in a state institution as follows." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 21, p 134) The central administrative system of the Qing Dynasty gradually evolved from a system characteristic of the remnants of clan democracy to absolute monarchy.

EIGHT TRIBAL CHIEFS JOINTLY RUN THE GOVERNMENT

Around the end of the 16th century and the beginning of the 17th century, the "niu-lu" system with 10 warriors forming a company was the basic form of organization in the Jurchen society. When the Jurchen people went hunting, they set up such "niu-lu" companies "comprising tribesmen from different villages," ("Facts About the Manchus," vol 3) This was in essence a form of clan organization combining blood relations with administrative divisions and production with military affairs. It resembled a local tribe which Engels referred to when he analyzed the rise of the Athenian state. In 1601, Nurhachi, a leader of the Jurchen, reorganized the "niu-lu" companies in light of the development of the Manchus at that time so that "each 'niu-lu' company comprised 300 warriors." These companies were at first grouped under four banners, colored yellow, red, blue and white. In 1615, four more banners were added, of the same colors but with fringes. These were later known as the "eight banners." (Jiang's "Annals of the Qing Dynasty," vol 1) Nurhachi and his sons and nephews were the leaders of these eight banners. The banner system became the basic organizational form in dealing with political, economic and military affairs in Manchu society.

Marx commented: European scholars, "most of them being born lackeys of princes," make the leader of the army during the Homeric period "into a monarch in the modern sense." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 21, 121) In his early years, Nurhachi was only a military commander, and not the "Taizhu emperor," a posthumous title given him by his sons and grandsons. At that time, there was not strict distinction in status between the ruler and his ministers and there were no overelaborate formalities between one person and another. The organ in charge of state affairs was very simple in structure. Even in 1915, the officials and arbitrators selected to handle state affairs "did not ask to be paid with food and drink or with money. Usually, they gathered in the offices of some tribal chiefs or senior officials once every 5 days to discuss major issues of dispute and make fair decisions." ("Biography of the Taizu Emperor" in "Old Archives of the Manchus," vol 4, translated by Liaoning University)

In 1616, Nurhachi was elected by the tribal chiefs and senior officials in charge of the eight banners to be the khan. The title of his reign was Tianming. Still, "each of the four major tribal chiefs took turns every month in handling all confidential matters." (Jiang's "Annals of the Qing Dynasty," vol 2) In the 11th month of the 4th year of the Tianming period when Nurhachi took a pledge with the Khalkas in Mongolia, the tribal chiefs and the khan were regarded as equals, showing that there was no strict distinction in status between the ruler and his ministers. When he was elected the khan, Nurhachi said: "Decisions should not be made according to the opinion of one man alone, otherwise there will be trouble." (ibid, vol 1)

When Nurhachi took the reins of government, he basically adopted the system of "eight tribal chiefs jointly running the government," instead of deciding all matters himself as had former feudal rulers done. The main content of this system was recorded in the "Old Archives of the Manchus." According to this system, the eight tribal chiefs had the rights to enthrone and depose a khan, and their eldest sons were not natural heirs to their feudal rights. The important military and administrative affairs, the appointment of senior officials and the handling of major issues were to be decided by the eight tribal chiefs, and even the spoils of war were "divided in eight parts." (Biography of the Taizu Emperor" in "Old Archives of the Manchus," vol 38)

As a matter of fact, this system played an important part in mitigating the contradictions within the aristocratic group and boosting the combat effectiveness and arousing the initiative of the officers and men of the eight banners at that time.

THE GRAND COUNCIL OF PRINCES DISCUSSES GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

To mount the throne, Abahai, Nurhachi's son, adopted various measures to restrict or weaken the power of the tribal chiefs. First, he created the posts of ministers in charge of administrative affairs in the eight banners. These ministers "sat together with the tribal chiefs in meetings to discuss affairs of state." He also directly controlled three banners so that he could surpass a leader of any other banner in strength. "Events During the Reign of the Taizong of the Qing Dynasty" in the 9th month of the 11th year of the Tianming period) He employed some Han Confucian scholars and officials to advocate monarchical power. He also established the six ministries. In 1636, after 10 years of elaborate planning, he acquiesced to the persuasion of his ministers and mounted the throne. He changed the name of the state to Qing, thereby ending the system of "eight tribal chiefs jointly running the government."

After ascending to the throne, Abahai promoted some tribal chiefs to be princes and allowed them to retain the right to attend meetings to discuss affairs of state. He also delegated a few other officials to attend such meetings. This was the beginning of the period of the grand council, which became the central organ for making policies during the early period of the Qing Dynasty.

Dorgon, the regent, led the Qing army in seizing Beijing. He declared that the Qing Dynasty's central and local governments should follow the patterns of the Ming Dynasty. However, the grand council continued to exist. For example, in choosing the site for the capital, which was then a question of vital significance, Dorgon "discussed the matter with princes, tribal chiefs and senior officials before deciding on Yanjing (later known as Beijing) as the capital" and sent a party to escort Fulin, the emperor, to Beijing. (Wang's "Annals of the Qing Dynasty" during the reign of the Shunzhi emperor) In interviews, he would "grant seats" and "grant tea" to the visiting grand scholars, the six ministers and the imperial censors and sat together with them to talk about affairs of state. ("Diary of Dorgon as the Regent") This was a much more civilized way of treating the courtiers than the way adopted by some Ming emperors who punished his courtiers by caning them in the presence of other courtiers.

When the Shunzhi emperor took the reins of government, his power was restricted by the grand council. In the 10th year of his reign, some people proposed postponing the construction of the Qianqing palace because the country had been stricken by natural disasters during the past few years. But, the emperor said: "The Qianqing palace is my residence. The building materials are ready and the schedule has been fixed." He turned down the proposal. However, Prince Zheng who was also a tribal chief called a meeting with other princes and tribal chiefs, the grand scholars and the Manchu and Han senior officials of the six ministries. The participants in the meeting "wrote a memorial to the throne, suggesting postponing construction of the palace and using the construction funds as relief for the soldiers and civilians in areas affected by extraordinarily serious flood." The emperor had to agree that "the opinion carried in the memorial submitted by Prince Zheng and others was correct and the construction of the palace and other related projects should be called off." He also ordered some officials to investigate the conditions of the disaster and to "carry out relief work without delay." (Wang's "Annals of the Qing Dynasty" during the reign of the Shunzhi emperor) This showed that the grand council could effectively restrict the monarchy. Other major confidential matters were also decided on by the grand council. The punishment of Zheng Zhilong in the 14th year of the reign of the Shunzhi emperor was discussed in secret beforehand by the grand council.

SPECIAL IMPORTANCE WAS ATTACHED TO THE GRAND SECRETARIAT

After assuming the reins of government, the Shunzhi emperor went to his study every day to read the reports submitted to him and deal with government matters. While preserving the prominent position of the Manchu nobles, he paid attention to recruiting Han scholars into the government. In the 10th year of his reign, he asked "officials at and above the level of a department head to send him memorials. The opinions carried in the memorials will be given due consideration although they may not be always right." (Jiang's "Annals of the Qing Dynasty," vol 7) In the 17th year of his reign, he established a new office in which three groups of scholars of the imperial academy took turns to learn from Han scholars' and officials' experiences in running government. This office was in fact a predecessor of the Kangxi emperor's personal imperial study.

In the 16th year of his reign, the Kangxi emperor set up his personal imperial study, which served as his advisory and literary organ and as an important means for strengthening monarchical power and where the groups of scholars of the imperial academy worked by turns. Yet, this study did not seriously interfere with the exercise of power by the grand council of princes and the grand secretariat.

After removing Abaha from his post by stratagem, the Kangxi emperor treated the princes, tribal chiefs and other senior officials well. At that time, the princes and tribal chiefs were able commanders in battle and played a positive role in putting down the rebellion of Galdan, a reactionary leader of the Dzungar tribe and the revolt of the three feudatories. The Kangxi emperor personally welcomed those who had won battles on their return. He personally attended the funeral services held in honor of those who died in battle. Those who did not perform well in battle and showed fear of death were dismissed and deprived of their noble titles or had their noble titles downgraded after their cases had been studied by the grand council.

"Special importance was attached to the grand secretariat which took charge of all major affairs of the army and the state." ("Official Posts," part 1, in "Manuscripts of the Qing History") (Baijin), a French missionary close to the Kangxi emperor said: "Every morning, he, the Kangxi emperor, attended the imperial court to look into the routine and interview the officials in Beijing." "Before deciding on a matter of great importance, he sent the relevant reports to the board of elders (the grand secretariat), and the elders put forward their opinions in writing to the emperor after they had discussed the matter." ("Data on the Qing History," vol 1, pp 198-199) During his trip to visit his ancestors' tombs in the 3d month of the 20th year of his reign, the Kangxi emperor "read reports from his ministers, wrote instructions on them and asked the grand secretaries to check on the instructions." ("Biography of the Shengzu Emperor" in "Manuscripts of the Qing History") He also assigned the grand secretaries to handle government affairs and "to discuss the shortcomings in government affairs." (ibid) In his remarks, the Yongzheng emperor also confirmed that the Kangxi emperor dismissed the officials responsible for recording events in the emperors daily lives in order to prevent them from meddling in government affairs, and yet "when important problems were involved, he told the grand secretaries to record them. He agreed that this measure was of great significance." ("Events During the Reign of the Shizong Emperor of the Qing Dynasty," in the 4th month of the 1st year of the Yongzheng period) This showed that the emperors still held the power of the grand secretariat in esteem.

It was easy for those who worked in the imperial study, which was an advisory and literary organ for the emperor, to amass power and form cliques. For this reason, the Kangxi emperor paid attention to seriously selecting honest scholars to be members of this organ. Zhang Ying was among the first group of scholars selected. For some time, most of the imperial edicts and decrees were drafted by him. But, he "neither showed off nor asked for privileges, so that he was not well-known for his achievements." ("Biography of Zhang Ying" in "Manuscripts of the Qing Dynasty")

Gao Shiqi, another member of this group of scholars took advantage of his closeness to the emperor and claimed that he had "good connections." Eventually, he was found guilty of forming cliques and taking bribes and dismissed. (Jiang's "Annals of the Qing Dynasty," vol 15)

THE BOARD OF WAR WAS ESTABLISHED, OFFSETTING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE GRAND SECRETARIAT

During the Yongzheng period, the board of war was established because the Qing government wanted to conquer the areas in the northwest China. Originally, it handled military secrets and did not take care of ordinary administrative matters. It continued to exist after the conquest of the northwest and became a key government department after the middle period of the Qing Dynasty. It rose above the grand secretariat in power and superseded the grand council.

The board of war was a product of the vicious development of the feudal dynasties. It was a docile tool used by the emperor to exercise his power. The minister in charge of the board of war was chosen by the emperor from among the leading ministers who had won his confidence. He was to report to the emperor every day and write down the imperial instructions "without adding a single word or phrase." ("Board of War" in "Miscellaneous Historical Notes," vol 1, by Zhang Yi) The board of war was not responsible for any substantial government work. It did not have an edifice for its office. It was located in a few small houses like the quarters for the emperor's maids and servants. However, it held great power. It was in charge of the appointment and dismissal of provincial governors and department heads, the deployment of troops, the acquisition and spending of state revenue and grain and the handling of major lawsuits. As a result of "the establishment of the board of war, the civilian officials were deprived of their duties, the grand secretariat became an unimportant organ, and four of the six ministries did not have any work to do." ("Official posts," part 1 in "Manuscripts of the Qing History") By using this unique instrument, that is, the board of war, the emperor arrogated all powers to himself. In the 56th year of the Qianlong period, an imperial order to abolish the posts of grand councillors was issued, and the board of war became a permanent establishment.

The minister in charge of the board of war could do whatever he liked without being discovered as long as he had the emperor's confidence. Hekun was in power for a long time after the middle period of the Qing Dynasty. People were dissatisfied with what he had done. This was caused by the fact that the Qianlong emperor was arrogant and extravagant and refused to listen to more than one side during his later years. This was also caused by the establishment of the board of war. Some people were punished for having impeached Hekun's servants.

After taking the reins of government, the Jiaqing emperor put Hekun to death and strengthened his control of the board of war. Even the secretarial assistants of the board of war had to be interviewed by the emperor before they were appointed. The princes, tribal chiefs and other Manchu and Han officials who were not members of the board of war "were forbidden to come to the office of the board of war to talk with the minister in charge, and offenders would be seriously punished." (Liang Zhangju's "Notes on the Central Government," vol 14) Eventually, the princes, tribal chiefs and grand secretaries were deprived of their rights to participate in government affairs. It was not until the closing period of the Qing Dynasty when the empress dowager took the reins of government that she put a prince in charge of the board of war in order to strengthen the political status of the imperial family. Proceeding from the point of restricting monarchical power, some farsighted people suggested reorganizing the board of war.

CRITICISM FROM FARSIGHTED PEOPLE

At the beginning of the Jiaqing period, Hong Liangui, Zhang Xuecheng and Yin Zhuangtu criticized the shortcomings of government at that time and suggested some reform measures. In the 8th year of the reign of the Jiaqing emperor (1803), Yin Zhuangtu proposed "carefully selecting 20 persons from among the scholars of the imperial academy and provincial governors to perform duties by turns in the palace, "so as to avoid the handling of all government affairs by the emperor alone and to prevent absolute monarchy." (Yin Zhuangtu's "a chronicle of Mr Yin Chuzhen") Of course, this daring proposal was turned down by the Jiaqing emperor.

In the 19th year of the reign of the Jiaqing emperor (1814), 22-year-old Gong Zizhen wrote four theses criticizing the current political affairs, exposing the ills of autocratic monarchy and bureaucracy, and denouncing the practice of the courtiers having to kneel down when making reports to the emperor. In the 9th year of the reign of the Daoguang emperor (1829), he wrote another thesis "Letter to the Grand Secretary," clearly pointing out that "the board of war should be a branch of the grand secretariat, and the latter should not be subordinated to the former," and proposing that "the six ministries should have duties to perform, the grand secretariat should be the only organ to carry out the imperial instructions, and the reports by the six ministries to the emperor should not be sent to the board of war." ("Collected Works of Gong Zizhen," pp 322-323) Obviously, he meant to upgrade the grand secretariat and restrict the power of the board of war which was a docile tool of the emperor. This was a continuation of the ideas of assigning greater power to the prime minister and restricting monarchical power as advocated by Huang Zongxi and others during the early period of the Qing Dynasty.

The Manchu reactionary ruling clique refused to make any reforms. The reform movement of 1898 ended in failure. Eventually, people launched a revolution to overthrow the feudal monarchy. The revolution of 1911 overthrew the decadent rule of the Qing Dynasty.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTRY ISSUES FIRST QUARTER FIGURES

OW101617 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--The total value of China's imports and exports in the first quarter of this year was 23.4 percent more than in the same period last year, totalling 14,110 million yuan, the Ministry of Foreign Trade said today. The total export value was 6,550 million yuan, a 15.6 percent increase over the same period of last year, and the total import value was 7,560 million yuan, a 31.1 percent increase, the ministry said.

Changes have taken place in the types of products transacted. The value of exported electrical machinery for the first quarter was 72 percent above that in the same period of last year. The export value of textile and light industrial products and art and handicraft works was up 19.7 percent and that of farm and native products also increased.

Of the import commodities, chemical fertilizer, insecticides and other products for agriculture were double the imports in the same 1980 period; cotton, chemical fibers, wood pulp, chemical dyestuffs and other items for light and textile industries and handicrafts were up by 37.7 percent; grain, animal fats and vegetable oils, sugar, television sets and other goods for daily use by 51 percent; and new technology and complete sets of equipment by 80.8 percent.

Imports of machinery and equipment, instruments, meters, copper, pig iron and iron ore dropped considerably. The value of imported machinery, equipment, instruments and meters dropped by 55.7 percent, the ministry said.

HUNAN HOLDS MEETING ON ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

Meeting Results

OW131036 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] The provincial meeting on a diversified economy called by the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and People's Government stressed that efforts should be made to fully use the province's natural resources to boldly develop a diversified economy, exploiting advantages and avoiding drawbacks. The meeting was held in Changsha from 3 to 10 April.

Attending comrades conscientiously studied the circular issued by the party Central Committee and the State Council approving the State Agricultural Commission's report on energetically developing a diversified economy in the rural areas. They also studied other relevant documents. They made efforts to clean up the influence of leftist ideology in light of actual conditions in Hunan, summarized and exchanged experience and lessons on developing a diversified economy, and discussed some concrete policies and measures for boldly developing a diversified economy.

Wang Zhiguo, secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and vice governor, made a report at the meeting. First Secretary Mao Zhiyong and Second Secretary Wan Da of the provincial CCP Committee spoke at the meeting after all Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP Committee heard a briefing on the proceedings of the meeting.

The meeting pointed out: Our province is endowed with superior natural conditions and abundant natural resources. It is a treasure land for developing a diversified economy. The province has over 200 million mu of hilly land; over 51 million mu of farmland; 20 million mu of water surface; over 5,300 large and small rivers; 13 million kw of hydraulic potential; over 5,000 different kinds of plants, of which more than 2,000 are woody, 1,000 are of economic value, and 800 are of medicinal value. It also has many other kinds of domestic animals, fowl and an abundant labor force. There are great prospects for developing a diversified economy. We must determine how to utilize the natural resources according to local conditions, set up the necessary organs to guide production, and coordinate utilization with protection, cultivation and transformation of natural resources.

We should keep in mind our province's characteristics including its large population and limited arable acreage, and organize and develop labor-intensive production projects to make intensive and meticulous farming a success. While making good use of existing farmland, we should move to develop the hilly areas, utilize the water surface and carry out production in depth and magnitude. To this end, it is necessary for us to fully use the collective and individual enthusiasm. Production teams must exploit the untapped skills among the masses to develop a diversified economy based on local natural resources and manpower, and mobilize efforts from all quarters. It is necessary, under the prerequisite of unified management, to set up a responsibility system for production under which specialized units will underwrite the job and payment will be made according to output. It is necessary to organize all kinds of specialized teams, groups, households, and persons with specialized skills to engage in different undertakings.

While emphasis is placed on having communes and brigades develop a diversified economy, either individually or jointly, we should energetically encourage and support commune members who individually or jointly engage in service trades, the handicraft industry, domestic animal and fowl breeding, transportation and sale of commodities. Commune members should be allowed to engage in undertakings suitable for them with the help and support of production teams.

The meeting called on the CCP committees and people's governments at all levels to include development of a diversified economy as an important topic in their agenda and realistically strengthen leadership over it. Departments concerned at all levels throughout the province should set up and perfect the leading bodies for guiding the diversified economy, do a good job in investigation and study, and analyze the situation periodically; they should consistently implement relevant principles and policies, work out plans for development and coordinate all departments concerned to advance the work.

All attending comrades agreed that it is necessary to make further efforts to clean up leftist influence; emancipate minds; develop a diversified economy; and resolutely implement the principle set forth by the party Central Committee of never slackening in grain production, energetically developing the diversified economy, and acting according to the objective law of nature and the economy to bring about the simultaneous rapid and vigorous development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery.

HUNAN RIBAO Editorial

OW131313 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Report on HUNAN RIBAO 13 April editorial: "Eliminate 'Left' Influence, Boldly Develop a Diversified Economy"]

[Excerpts] The editorial says: The provincial conference on developing a diversified economy held recently by the provincial party committee and the provincial People's Government studied and implemented the relevant documents of the party Central Committee and the State Council, systematically sorted out the "left" mistakes in the guiding principles for developing agricultural production and decided to make full use of the province's abundant natural resources and manpower resources to boldly develop a diversified economy, while continuing to pay attention to grain production.

To eliminate "left" influence and develop a diversified economy, it is necessary first of all to overcome the one-sidedness and subjectivism in guiding principles, open our eyes and extend our attention from merely focusing on a few mu of farmland to developing and using all the mountains, rivers, fields and plots. Those who confine their eyes to a few mu of farmland and fear that diversification, any time it is suggested, will only cause reduction in grain production are obviously taking a very one-sided view. Grain production is unquestionably very important, and it should continue to be grasped firmly and well. But this does not mean that we can expand the area of grain crops at will, increase the multiple crop index and do away with developing a diversified economy and family sideline production, in disregard for concrete conditions, production costs, economic results and our burdens and capabilities.

To eliminate "left" influence and develop a diversified economy, it is also necessary to proceed from the present level of the productive forces, adopt policies and measures that can arouse the masses' enthusiasm to the greatest possible extent, and make sure that both the collective and the individuals will move in this direction. It is necessary to guarantee the right of the production teams to make their own decisions on using their natural resources and scheduling their labor force. No unit is allowed to transfer the production teams' resources or interfere with them.

The editorial says in conclusion: Boldly developing a diversified economy is an urgent need for readjusting the national economy and accomplishing the four modernizations. It is a strategic measure to enable the hundreds of millions of peasants to become well-to-do. Party committees and governments at all levels must adapt to the needs of the situation, place this work on their agenda and effectively strengthen leadership. Agriculture, industry, commerce, supply and marketing, communications and transportation, finance and banking, scientific and technical and other departments should give a concerted effort and make positive contributions to developing a diversified economy and bringing about a prosperous rural economy.

BEIJING'S RURAL MARKET PURCHASING POWER TO GROW

OW101438 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--If the weather is good, the purchasing power on the rural market on the outskirts of the Chinese capital will grow sharply this year, said an official of the Beijing supply and marketing cooperative here today. The potential spending on clothing and other consumer goods alone could equal 300 million yuan, he said.

About 4 million people live on the outskirts of this city of 3 million. According to the city statistics department, their income last year totalled 1,050 million yuan, including 660 million yuan from collective farm production. The per capita net income of the rural population from collective farm production rose 28 percent a year between 1978 and 1980.

The supply and marketing cooperative described the rural market as "a vast ocean that cannot be filled." Goods in the most demand are bicycles, wrist watches, TV sets, radios, tape recorders, beer, woolen fabrics and leather shoes.

Bicycles have become indispensable means of transportation. A production brigade cadre in the Evergreen people's commune said that his brigade will need 200 more bicycles this year. The brigade now has 2,600 people with 1,400 bicycles, an average of one bike for every 1.8 persons, he said. In Fengtai District and Yanqing County, the bicycle supply is rationed, one bike for every 35 households. Yet the demand averages one bike for every three to seven households.

On the outskirts, men, women and students are demanding wrist watches. A Yanqing County shop reported that it received 1,000 wrist watches and a queue formed in minutes. The whole supply was sold out that day. A sample survey of 540 households shows that for every 4.94 persons in rural areas there is one watch. But the demand is for one watch for less than every two persons. The supply and marketing cooperative estimated that a million additional wrist watches will be needed.

According to one estimate, 60 percent of the households will have TV sets within a few years. Some rural households are beginning to buy color TV sets, which cost nearly three times as much as black and white sets. The demand for washing machines and electric fans is also growing.

The rural population also has become a big beer consumer, especially the young people. Last summer, one village in Haidian District trucked in 60 cases of beer and sold out in 20 minutes. People bought the beer by the case instead of by the bottle. Rural families are beginning to shift from hard liquor to beer and from brick beds to wood beds. More people, especially the young, also are now purchasing sofas instead of using beds for seats.

Young girls are complaining that they cannot obtain the clothes they want, and there is a serious shortage of new types of furniture, bedding, woolen fabrics and leather shoes.

BEIJING HOLDS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION CONFERENCE

OW120957 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0305 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 Apr (XINHUA)--In implementing the State Council's "decision to strengthen the work of environmental protection in the period of readjusting the national economy," Beijing Municipality has taken measures to improve environmental protection and strived to have the capital's environment show marked improvement within 3-5 years.

This is the decision made at the work conference on environmental protection held by the Beijing Municipal People's Government from 8 to 10 April.

According to relevant authorities, the city has made some achievements in the work of environmental protection in recent years. However, due to past neglect, the local situation of environmental pollution is still very serious and is growing worse because of the development of industrial production and municipal construction.

The city's work conference on environmental protection decided to reform the following tasks well:

1. To control industrial development so as to prevent further pollution.
2. To solve the problem of pollution by existing enterprises in light of the current industrial readjustment.
3. To understand fully and solve the most outstanding cases of pollution.
4. To continue to understand well the work of eliminating boilers' smoke and dust.
5. To consolidate the legal system on the environment and strengthen environmental management. The municipal government has already promulgated the "Beijing Municipality's provisional regulations on strengthening the control of smoke and dust from boilers and kilns" and the "Beijing Municipality's provisional regulations on charges for the draining of waste liquid." It has decided to charge fees to the units that have discharged smoke, dust and waste liquid in excess of designated standards, and, if the cases are serious, to impose fines on them and investigate the relevant personnels' legal responsibility. The municipal government will continue to promulgate the laws and regulations on environmental protection, which must be implemented by all the units in the city without exception.

BEIJING: DISCIPLINE INSPECTION WORK MEETING HELD

HK110334 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] The preparatory group of the municipal Discipline Inspection Committee held a work meeting from 26 March to 1 April. At the meeting, it was emphasized that the Discipline Inspection Committee is an extremely important work department of the party committee. Party committees at all levels should truly put the work of discipline inspection in an important place on their agenda. The meeting demanded that leading cadres at all levels set an example in seriously implementing the "guiding principles," and improve the party's work style in the capital in order to ensure the smooth implementation of the policy put forward at the central work meeting on further economic readjustment and political stability, and to ensure the implementation of the four instructions on capital construction issued by the Secretariat of the Central Committee.

The meeting conveyed and studied the spirit of the third plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the important speeches made by Comrades Deng Yingchao and Wang Heshou at the session. The work report of the preparatory group of the municipal Discipline Inspection Committee was also listened to and discussed.

The meeting held: Much work was done last year by the party discipline inspection committees and groups at all levels in the municipality, and certain achievements were scored. They inspected and supervised the implementation of the "guiding principles," carried out education in party work style and discipline, strengthened the inspection and handling of violations of discipline and stepped up the struggle against unhealthy trends. A large number of letters from the masses were also processed and handled, and many visitors were received.

The meeting proposed that the main tasks of the party's discipline inspection work in Beijing this year are: to uphold the four basic principles, seriously implement the "guiding principles," resolutely correct unhealthy trends, tightly grasp the inspection and handling of actual violations of discipline, and ensure the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies promulgated since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee. In view of these tasks, we should do an especially good job in propaganda and education in party work style, strengthen the sense of organization and discipline, ensure the unity of the whole party in ideology, politics and organization and its unanimity in action, and strengthen the construction of the discipline inspection committees at all levels.

Deputy Secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission Wang Chongwu and First Secretary of the municipal CCP Committee Duan Junyi were present at the meeting and made speeches. In his speech, Comrade Duan Junyi pointed out: Although much progress has been made in party work style in Beijing, unhealthy trends among some party members in a number of units and departments are still very serious. The task of rectifying party work style is very arduous. Viewed from Beijing Municipality, the leading cadres of the municipal party committee and its departments, committees and offices, and of the districts, counties and bureaus are the key to the matter. We should be honest in performing our official duties and struggle hard. We should have a correct attitude toward criticism from the masses and should not have selfish motives. We should take the lead in this respect. From now on, members of the Standing Committee of the municipal CCP Committee and leading cadres of the districts, counties and bureaus should carry out incessant propaganda and education among party members concerning party work style. We must turn improving party work style into our spontaneous action. We should closely integrate propaganda and education in party work style with implementing the spirit of the central work meeting, upholding the four basic principles, implementing the four instructions on principles for capital construction issued by the Secretariat of the Central Committee, with the "five stresses" and "four beauties" activities being unfolded at present, and with the discussion on serving the people and being responsible to them. We should promote good work style among the people by grasping the party work style and change the general mood in society so that our capital can become a city with the best social order, general mood, morality and habits. We should push forward all work in the capital.

'URGENT' MOBILIZATION NEEDED TO FIGHT HEBEI DROUGHT

HK131303 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Report on station commentator's article: "Urgently Mobilize To Launch a Struggle Against Drought"]

[Excerpts] The article noted: At present, the drought situation in Hebei is serious. Although a recent rain has eased the drought situation in some areas somewhat, on the whole it has not been relieved. Therefore, launching the struggle against drought in a down-to-earth way, ensuring a bumper wheat harvest and ensuring spring sowing at the right time still constitute a very difficult and urgent task confronted by rural areas in Hebei.

In view of the serious drought situation, many places have taken positive actions, firmly grasped fighting drought and tending wheat fields, done a good job of promoting preparations for spring sowing and actively created conditions for reaping a bumper harvest this year. However, there are still some places where, because of ineffective leadership and poor implementation of the production responsibility system, the outflow of labor is relatively serious.

We should pay even greater attention to the fact that some cadres and some of the masses have continued to slacken their vigilance, cherished the thought of leaving things to chance and waited for the rain with their arms folded. Others have recognized the shortage in water resources and materials and therefore become pessimistic, shrunk from difficulties and adopted a wait-and-see attitude. All these are ideological obstacles to launching a struggle against drought and they must seriously be eliminated.

In the current struggle against drought, all localities must penetratingly implement the spirit of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee conference on agriculture as well as the recent demands put forth by the provincial CCP Committee on our current fight against drought and emphatically do a good job of grasping the following tasks:

1. Firmly grasp the implementation of the responsibility systems in agricultural production and the management of water conservancy facilities, and closely integrate the performance of our fight against drought with the immediate interests of the cadres and masses.
2. Bring into full play the roles of our existing water conservancy facilities and mobilize the masses to rely on their own efforts and do a good job of completing existing water conservancy projects and tapping their potentials.
3. When making arrangements for this year's cultivation plans, some communes and brigades which have suffered from a serious drought situation and a shortage of water resources must increase some drought-resistant crops appropriately.
4. A top priority task is to do a good job of grasping wheat irrigation. The current major problem existing in our wheat fields is drought. All places which have a good supply of water resources should hasten their spring irrigation to ensure normal wheat growth.

The drought situation has developed at a time when the farming season will not stand still and wait for people. Let us urgently mobilize, quickly whip up an upsurge in our spring farming of fighting drought and ensuring a bumper wheat harvest and spring sowing at the right time, triumph over the drought situation and reap a bumper harvest this year.

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI PLANTS TREES IN HOHHOT

SK130416 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Excerpts] According to our correspondent (Yan Wei) and reporter (Yu Enpei), on the afternoon of 11 April, leading comrades of the regional party and government organizations went, in spite of the rain, to (Houshanhu) brigade in (Babai) commune in the suburbs of Hohhot Municipality to plant trees and create farmland shelter-forest together with commune members.

There was a light rain in Hohhot Municipality on that morning and hail in the afternoon. Regional party and government leaders, including Zhou Hui, Wang Duo, Yun Shiyang, Zhang Pengtu, Bu He, Qi Junshan, Se-yin-ba-ya-er, Chen Bingyu and Ba-tu-ba-gen, went to (Houshanhu) brigade in spite of the bad weather to plant trees with the masses. Some 500 leading comrades and office cadres of organizations at all levels in Hohhot Municipality also participated in the activity.

HUO SHILIAN ADDRESSES SHANXI DISCIPLINE CONFERENCE

HK131353 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Apr 81 pp 1, 2

[Report: "Shanxi Holds Party Discipline Inspection Conference"]

[Text] The provincial party discipline inspection conference was held in Taiyuan from 21 to 30 March. The conference stressed that we must resolutely continue to improve party work style, enforce party discipline and ensure the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies.

The conference conveyed the spirit of the third session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the spirit of the third forum held by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission to implement the "guiding principles for inner-party political life," and the spirit of the work conference on the handling of letters and visits from the masses. It also studied some relevant documents issued by the CCP Central Committee and the speeches made by Comrades Deng Yingchao and Wang Heshou at the third session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. It also reviewed and summarized last year's discipline inspection work in Shanxi and discussed this year's task.

Zhu Weihua, secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee and first secretary of the Discipline Inspection Committee of the provincial CCP Committee, presided over the conference. He spoke on last year's provincial discipline inspection work and this year's task.

Toward the conclusion of the conference, Huo Shilian, first secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee, spoke. He said that an important task of the Discipline Inspection Committee is to review the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and see whether political unanimity with the party Central Committee has been maintained. He also said that as long as party cadres enhance their political consciousness, further eliminate their leftist ideas, have a good understanding of the correctness of the party's line, principles and policies and unswervingly implement the party's line, Shanxi will have good prospects. Reviewing party members' implementation of the party's line, principles and policies is a major event and is a priority task of the Discipline Inspection Committee. Some reports on the study of central documents were recently submitted to higher authorities. These reports have included correct views. Although some erroneous ideas have been spread among the lower levels, few people have mentioned them in their reports. The Discipline Inspection Committee must make reports to the party committee and carry out inspections as soon as party cadres are found speaking and acting against the party's line, principles and policies.

Comrade Huo Shilian pointed out that there are many letters of complaints and exposure in Shanxi. However, they have been handled slowly. Some have been delayed, some passed from one person to another and others ignored. Strictly speaking, this is a question of attitude toward the third plenary session. Party committees at all levels must try to solve this problem. The Discipline Inspection Committee must inspect and supervise the lower-level party committees in the handling of cases and must, simultaneously, make reports to the party committees at the same level. Those who have successfully handled cases should be commended while those who refuse to handle cases should be punished through criticism.

In accordance with the actual situation, the participating comrades fully expressed their opinions on questions arising from the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies in various departments, localities and units. They proposed some measures for ensuring the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies. All held that the broad masses of party members and cadres have supported and enthusiastically implemented the party's line, principles and policies since the third plenary session. However, some party members, including party cadres, find fault with, nitpick, enthusiastically agree with but covertly oppose the party's line, principles and policies. Some take a negative attitude and boycott or even openly oppose them. Some take a laissez-faire attitude rather than criticize or stop words and actions which run counter to the party's line, principles and policies. They adopt an approach of "pigeonholing, buck-passing, delaying and leaving things unsettled" when handling unjust, false and wrong verdicts, and problems left by history. They either delay or leave the cases unsettled. Therefore, discipline inspection committees at all levels must consciously assume the responsibility of reviewing the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies. They must help party committees to continue the study and implementation of the spirit of the central work conference, strengthen the education on the line, principles and policies for party members, carry out criticism and self-criticism in accordance with actual conditions, consciously eliminate the "leftist" influences and ensure the maintenance of political unanimity with the Central Committee.

They must help party committees to study and implement the "guiding principles for inner-party political life," strengthen the education on party spirit, regulations and discipline for party members, guide all party members to strengthen their sense of organization, conscientiously live a good organizational life and earnestly work according to the party's system of democratic centralism. They must help the organizational departments to evaluate cadres and rectify the leading groups at all levels. They must strictly criticize, conscientiously investigate and take actions against words and deeds which violate the party's line, principles and policies and which violate the four basic principles. They must ensure the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies through party discipline.

The conference held that unsavory tendencies constitute a serious question in the economic area. They mainly find expression in: bribery, corruption, theft, profiteering and speculation, driving up prices, disrupting the market, using public money, giving dinner parties, giving presents, eating and drinking extravagantly, being extravagant and wasteful, appropriating public property, smuggling and evading taxes. They also find expressions in: violating financial and economic discipline, arbitrarily writing instructions on documents, arbitrarily giving out supplies, giving too many bonuses, neglecting duties, being irresponsible, blindly issuing orders and bringing about great losses and waste to the people and country. Discipline inspection committees must coordinate with the departments concerned, wage a thorough struggle against the unsavory tendencies in the economic area, seriously investigate and handle cases in which people refuse to implement the state plan and violate the state's financial and economic systems, neglect their duties and cause great losses and waste to the people and country. They must pay particular attention to the unsavory tendencies which occur in enterprises which have closed, suspended operations, merged or changed over in order to ensure the smooth progress of economic readjustment.

The participating comrades also held that, under the party's leadership over the past year, Shanxi's discipline inspection committees at all levels have focused on the three basic tasks proposed by the second session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, done a great deal of work and achieved good results. Our party work style has greatly improved and it is still improving. However, compared with the early postliberation period, our party work has not improved fundamentally. The task confronting us is arduous. All held that we must further conscientiously study and have a good understanding of Comrade Chen Yun's instructions concerning the "question of the work style of a ruling party as a question of life and death to a party." We must also extensively and thoroughly carry out propaganda, create positive public opinion and draw the party's attention to this instruction. We must boost our morale, overcome the difficulties and unswervingly implement the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" in order to make new contributions to the improvement of the party work style, the enforcement of party discipline and the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies.

Participants in this conference included leading comrades of various local and municipal party committees, leading comrades of discipline inspection committees of various local, municipal and county party committees, leading comrades of the discipline inspection departments of all provincial offices and bureaus, and leading comrades of the party committees and discipline inspection committees of the Taiyuan Railway Bureau and the No 3 Engineering Bureau of the Ministry of Railways, and members and Standing Committee members of the Discipline Inspection Committee of the provincial party committee. The number of participants totaled more than 290.

SHANXI FIRST SECRETARY VISITS PEASANT FAMILY

OW111035 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0712 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Newsletter: "Provincial Party Secretary Visits Commune Member's Family"]

[Excerpts] Taiyuan, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--"The provincial party secretary visited a commune member's family." This news soon spread among commune members at the Jiahan production brigade of the Jiahan commune in Xiangfen County, Shanxi.

Huo Shilian, first secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee, recently visited the Jiahan production brigade. He had learned that commune member Wu Shirong's family had been outstanding and become the most "successful household" in the village since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. At a discussion meeting, he asked Wu Shirong about the details of his family's income. Wu Shirong, 47, has a family of 7, of whom 4 are able-bodied workers. In 1980, they contracted for growing 4.8 mu of peanuts of 14 mu of cotton. In addition, they also worked at the brigade oil mill and tended watermelons for the brigade. These jobs earned them some 3,700 yuan for the year. With additional income from a private plot and from sideline undertakings, the family's income totaled 4,532 yuan, an average of 647 yuan per person.

After the discussion meeting, Huo Shilian happily said to Wu Shirong: "Come on, let us go to your house to have a look."

He praised Wu Shirong: "Yours is indeed a successful family and you have become well off by relying on the collective and working hard. This is the right way. Go on to work hard and do not worry a bit."

Before he left Wu Shirong's house, Huo Shilian told his entourage: "It proves that both signing production contracts and entering bids are good practices. Do not be afraid of signing production contracts. As long as the system of ownership remains unchanged and production increases, we should practice whatever production responsibility system the people like."

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL POLITICAL MEETING--The Nei Monggol Regional CCP Committee held an ideological and political work conference of schools throughout the region in Hohhot Municipality on 1 April. Attending the conference were party committee secretaries in charge of cultural and educational work, directors of the propaganda and education departments and bureaus, and the CYL committee secretaries from various leagues and municipalities; responsible comrades of education sections under various higher educational institutions and various major industrial and mining enterprises; party committee secretaries and principals of various key vocational middle schools and some key middle and elementary schools; cadres in charge of student affairs; and student representatives, more than 180 persons in all. Wang Duo, permanent secretary of the regional CCP Committee, made a report on strengthening ideological and political work among schools throughout the region. The purpose of this conference is to implement directives given by central leading comrades on strengthening ideological and political work and the circular issued by the regional CCP Committee, to summarize and exchange experiences gained in this regard, and to study principles and tasks for the current work, as well as major measures to strengthen school political work. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 81 SK]

NEI MONGGOL SEED OUTPUT--Nei Monggol Autonomous Region has made quick progress in sunflower seed production over the past 2 years. The 1980 total output reached 400 million jin, accounting for more than a fourth of the total national sunflower seed output and two-thirds of the region's oil-bearing seed output. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 81 SK]

HEILONGJIANG CIRCULAR ON PRIMARY SCHOOL SYSTEM

SK131300 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] The Heilongjiang Provincial Education Bureau recently issued a circular to transmit the document of the Ministry of Education on enacting the 6-year primary school system on a trial basis in cities. The circular states: Considering the guidelines of the document and the actual situation in our province, the province has decided not to change its primary school system for now. The province will select one or two schools with favorable conditions in large cities to enact the 6-year school system on an experimental basis, beginning this year with newly enrolled first graders. Reforms of the rural primary school system should be implemented in accordance with the guidelines of the provincial educational administration conference and specific local conditions. In order to improve the standards of primary and secondary school students and enable them to lay a solid foundation, the province has decided that this year primary schools may increase by up to 20 percent the number of students who are not qualified to graduate.

HEILONGJIANG CONVENES DISCIPLINE INSPECTION MEETING

SK120802 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] The Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee convened a discipline inspection conference from 1-10 April in Harbin. The conference relayed the guidelines of the third plenary meeting of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, analyzed the current status of the party work style in our province, exchanged experiences in improving the work style and worked out measures to further implement the guiding principles and improve the party work style.

Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, delivered a speech at the conference on mobilizing the whole party to comprehensively improve the party work style. (Luo Shi), deputy secretary of the provincial party committee's Discipline Inspection Commission, delivered a summation.

The conference pointed out: Our province has achieved tremendous progress in implementing the guiding principles and rectifying the party work style. However, we should not overestimate our achievements. Unhealthy tendencies still prevail to a serious extent among a number of party-member cadres in various places. To rectify the party work style, the conference called for efforts to uphold the four basic principles and mobilize the whole party to deal with this problem in a comprehensive way.

The specific measures adopted at the conference are as follows:

1. Party committees at all levels must recognize the importance of rectifying the party work style, conscientiously engage in this work and place it on the agenda of everyday work, conduct discussions at regular intervals to review and summarize the work and exchange experiences. Principal leading comrades must personally attend to this work and earnestly step up their leadership.
2. Leading organizations and leading comrades should set an example in rectifying the unhealthy tendencies for their immediate subordinate levels. It is particularly important for leading cadres at the provincial level organs and those at and above the county and regimental levels to set themselves as good examples and take the lead in implementing the guiding principles and conscientiously rectify and resist the unhealthy tendencies.
3. Carry out in-depth education on party spirit, party regulation and laws, and conduct a comprehensive propaganda campaign to publicize the great significance in rectifying the party work style.

4. Uphold the principles that laws must be observed, their enforcement must be strict and law breakers must be handled. In rectifying unhealthy tendencies, we must adopt a resolute attitude and take appropriate measures to ensure that everyone is equal before discipline. We must not be lenient with superiors and strict with inferiors; instead, we should deal with all irregularities in strict accordance with the guiding principles.

5. Further strengthen discipline inspecting work. Party committees at all levels must firmly uphold their leadership over the discipline work and strengthen the discipline inspection departments ideologically and organizationally. They should actively and enthusiastically support the discipline inspection departments and help them handle practical problems. Those who interfere in and place obstacles before discipline inspection work and retaliate against discipline inspection cadres must be handled seriously if injurious acts are proven.

JILIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON LABOR EMPLOYMENT WORK

SK110832 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Report on JILIN RIBAO 11 April commentator's article: "Implement the Principle of a Three-in-One Combination and Promote Labor Employment Work"]

[Excerpts] The article says: The central authorities set forth a policy last year providing that under a unified state plan labor departments may arrange jobs, jobless people may organize themselves to gain employment for themselves and jobless people may seek employment for themselves. This policy is a major reform in our labor employment system and will be the fundamental principle in our country's labor employment system and the fundamental principle in our country's labor employment work for a long time to come. Implementing this policy will open broad horizons for solving the employment problem.

However, judging from the prevailing situation in our province, this policy has not been fully recognized by the broad mass of cadres and people. They still cherish the idea of relying on the state to arrange jobs for them. Therefore, we must vigorously publicize the party's economic policies and the employment policy of three-in-one combination if we are to successfully promote the employment work. We should make the cadres, youths awaiting jobs and their parents understand that this policy is suited to our country's economic capability and policies. Our country's level of productive forces remains very low. The state lacks the capacity to provide employment for so many jobless people.

In the period of economic readjustment, it is impossible for state-owned units to recruit more labor force. Consequently, we must rely mainly on developing the collective and individual economy to solve the employment problem. We should conduct a vigorous propaganda campaign so that it is all for the needs of socialist construction that we work, whether we are in a collective-owned enterprise, an individual establishment or a state-owned unit.

The fundamental way to solve the employment problem lies in developing production. In the period of economic readjustment, we must exert more efforts to develop the collective and individual economy to provide employment opportunities for jobless people. Governments at all levels and departments concerned should draw up unified plans, step up their specific guidance, take suitable steps in line with local conditions and mobilize all the forces in society to help the jobless people establish collective enterprises and individual establishments. [passage indistinct] State-owned units should assist collective enterprises in developing materially and financially. Jobless youths may raise funds by themselves or borrow money from banks at a low interest rate to establish collective enterprises.

JILIN ANTICIPATES 'SEVERE' SPRING DROUGHT

SK091208 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] JILIN RIBAO on 8 April carried some proposals put forward by a responsible person of the provincial weather station on ways to successfully promote spring plowing. The provincial weather station's responsible person said: The salient problems confronted by the ongoing spring plowing are drought in the province's western area and extreme soil moisture in the province's central and eastern areas.

According to records, soil humidity in the western area is only 10 percent, while in the central and eastern areas it is as high as 30 percent. It is predicted that temperature in late April will be slightly higher, with both sunny and rainy days. In May temperatures will rise and rainfall will be much heavier. What merits our special attention is that there will be a very severe drought this spring, severer than that of last spring. In view of the abovementioned facts, the provincial weather station responsible person makes the following proposals:

1. Do not wait. It is particularly important for the western area to promptly carry out spring plowing on a crash basis. With favorable winds, it will take 3 to 4 days to adequately dry up the extreme soil moisture in the central and eastern areas. Therefore, spring wheat should be promptly sown and large-scale farmwork be speedily advanced.
2. In view of a possible spring drought, it is necessary to conduct spring plowing as early as possible in order to advance the growing period of seedlings.
3. Apply ample amounts of base fertilizers and make the seedlings take root firmly, grow well and enhance their drought-resistant capabilities.
4. Introduce rational, close planting. It is essential to introduce rational, close planting in accordance with soil fertility, variety of seeds and the climatic conditions in the later period. However, planting crops too close will result in a reduction in output if spring drought is forthcoming.

SHENYANG PLA CONTRIBUTES TO READJUSTMENT POLICY

OW130910 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0123 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Shenyang, 12 Apr (XINHUA)--The commanders and fighters of a certain army of the Shenyang PLA units have actively propagated the guidelines of the work conference of the central authorities with a high degree of political enthusiasm, specifically contributing to the economic readjustment policy. Immediately after the spring festival, based on their conscientious study of the documents of the work conference of the central authorities, the cadres and fighters of this army organized themselves into propaganda groups one after another and went deep into the mines and the rural areas to propagate to the masses of people with various methods the correctness of the party's principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the great significance of further implementing the policy of the national economic readjustment.

The army units stationed in the mountainous and rural areas have joined the cadres and masses of the communes, production brigades and teams in freely discussing the excellent situation that has taken place in the rural areas since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, and have helped some communes, production brigades and teams in further improving the system of responsibility in production and striving for a better harvest for this year.

The families of many cadres and fighters of this army are working at the local mines, enterprises and other units; therefore, they are more directly related to the implementation of the readjustment policy. According to incomplete statistics, the cadres and fighters of this army in the urban areas have sent out over 10,000 letters in the past 2 months educating and encouraging their families to become promoters for supporting the economic readjustment. In this connection, they have achieved relatively good results.

XIAN COMMUNICATIONS UNIVERSITY MARKS ANNIVERSARY

HK110229 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Summary] Over 10,000 students, teachers and staff of Xian Communications University held a grand rally on 9 April to celebrate the 85th anniversary of the founding of the university. The rally was attended by Education Minister Jiang Nanxiang and provincial and municipal leaders Yu Mingtao, Zhang Ze, Chen Yuanfang and Lin Yinru. Other universities throughout the country also sent representatives to participate. Lu Dingyi, vice chairman of the CPPCC, wrote an inscription for the occasion.

Minister Jiang Nanxiang made a speech in which he congratulated the university on its achievements and experiences. Provincial CCP Committee Secretary Zhang Ze also spoke. He expressed the hope that the students, teachers and staff would carry forward their fine traditions and strive for greater success.

XINJIANG PRODUCES 'GOOD' CROP YIELD IN 1980

OW110750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Urumqi, 11 Apr (XINHUA)--Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in northwest China produced good industrial and grain crops last year, according to regional authorities.

The region extended its cotton-growing areas in 1980 by 20,660 hectares with a resultant harvest of 79,000 tons of cotton, 49 percent more than in 1979. Meanwhile, state purchases of the commodity grew 80 percent over 1979.

Output of oil-bearing crops came to 175,500 tons, a 24 percent increase from 1979, on an additional 38,660 hectares, while state purchasing volume also set new records, making Xinjiang self sufficient in edible oils.

Output of sugar beets, on 2,000 more hectares than 1979, reached 385,000 tons, up by 29.8 percent. As a result, the region's sugar output in the first quarter of this year was 55 percent more than the corresponding 1980 period.

Last year also marked improved harvests of fruits, melons and vegetables. Compared with 1979, the region's purchase of figs, walnuts, peaches and apricots increased 40 percent last year, while that of watermelon seeds, fennel and hops for export rose between 50 percent and 100 percent.

Because of its abundance of sunlight, rainfall and large temperature range between day and night, Xinjiang possesses a hospitable environment for the growth of industrial crops and fruits. At present, the autonomous region ranks first in China in output of long-staple cotton and grapes, fourth in melon-growing farmland and eighth in apple production.

BRIEFS

XINJIANG FARM DEPARTMENTS--Urumqi, 31 Mar (XINHUA)--In the past 3 years farm and land reclamation departments in Xinjiang have made rapid progress in developing production by practicing scientific farming. Total grain output increased 14 percent annually, while cotton and sugar beet output increased 40 and 39 percent respectively each year. Xinjiang's farm and land reclamation departments have a total of more than 10 million mu of land and close to 900,000 workers. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0023 GMT 31 Mar 81 OW]

CHINA TO HIRE SPACE SHUTTLE TO LAUNCH SATELLITES

HK140104 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 14 Apr 81 p 1

[Report from Beijing: "China Will Hire the Space Shuttle To Launch Satellites and Is Considering Taking Part in an Exploration of Space"]

[Text] According to an article by engineer Yu Jinkiang [0358 6855 1660] of the Chinese Space Research Institute, published in the Beijing publication BAI KE ZHISHI [ENCYCLOPAEDIC KNOWLEDGE], China will hire the U.S. space shuttle at the beginning of 1984 to launch two satellites. Four space shuttles will be in operation by 1984.

According to foreign agencies, a Chinese delegation attended the launching of the space shuttle and told the U.S. space agency that China would like to take part in space exploration if she is "invited" by the United States.

PRC MILITARY ACTION AGAINST TAIWAN DISCUSSED

HK120738 Hong Kong NAN PEI CHI in Chinese No 129, 16 Feb 81 pp 4-10

[Article by Lu Taiheng: "My Views on Communist China's Unification of Taiwan by Armed Force"]

[Excerpts] Communist China's Opportunity for Attack on Taiwan

The leaders of Communist China have made the following point with regard to the time that country will choose for an armed attack on Taiwan: 1) protracted refusal of peaceful negotiations; 2) linking up with the Russians to threaten the mainland; 3) building nuclear weapons; 4) proclaiming independence and breaking away from China's domain. It can be inferred from Communist China's thinking that she will immediately have a pretext for attack if the Taiwan Government takes any of these courses of action. In fact the most important point is that of whether Communist China's preparations for attacking Taiwan are complete or not. If her preparations are complete, Communist China can find a pretext at any time for attacking Taiwan. Probing the current situation, on the Communist China side, military preparations have been mainly completed, however her best plan is to employ "troops who can subdue the enemy without a fight"; the best scheme is to be able to recover Taiwan without bloodshed or resort to force, and she will certainly not lightly take up arms, which would "cause both sides to suffer." As for the situation on the Taiwan side, it could be said to have reached the "critical point" for a Communist Chinese attack on her. This is because:

A. In addition to rejecting peace talks, Taiwan will not even have anything to do with "opening up communications in three respects." She would rather "open up communications in three respects" with the "hostile countries" of Russia and Eastern Europe than have any dealings with Communist China. Millions of compatriots have been separated for 30 years just for the sake of Mr Ching-kuo's family hatred and individual position, and all they can do is wait to meet each other and exchange letters in the nether world. Mr Ching-kuo is totally inhuman in forbidding mainland compatriots living in Taiwan to correspond with and be reunited with their families. The whole world will never forgive Chiang Kai-shek and his son for this. East and West Germany and North and South Korea "opened up communications in three aspects" years ago, and no accidents have occurred. The intentions of the Chiangs are bound to increase Communist China's impetus to attack Taiwan and wipe out the Chiang family.

B. The Taiwan Government is linking up with the Russians: After several years of deliberations and consultations, the Taiwan Government has now largely completed its preparatory work for linking up with the Russians. At present it is a case of "first making a deal and choosing a day for going into business."

C. Building nuclear weapons: Although the Taiwan Government has announced many times that it will not make nuclear weapons, it is in fact an instance of "giving themselves away by conspicuously protesting their innocence." They are actually stepping up the manufacture of nuclear bombs and also developing delivery vehicles such as MRBMS. These are expected to undergo test flights in 1981. They also intend to use these MRBMS to launch a satellite in 1990.

D Mr Ching-kuo rejects peace talks to discuss matters relating to the unification of Communist China and Taiwan, and also considers himself at every utterance a head of state; there is not one school book that does not refer to Taiwan as "our country" or claim that "our country's population is 18 million." They claim that "the area of our country" is 36,000 square kilometers. When someone climbed a mountain over 6,000 meters high he was said to have "created a new mountain-climbing record in our country." The "our country" in the hearts of Mr Ching-kuo and the Kuomintang bigwigs is in fact "independent Taiwan," and it is just that they have not yet got around to formally proclaiming this. Mr Ching-kuo is pursuing "Taiwan independence" both nominally and practically. It is however "Chiang independence," not "Taiwan independence."

The above facts show that in light of the situation on both sides of the Taiwan Strait and the development of the international situation, the time is now ripe for the final showdown between Taiwan and Communist China, and war in the Taiwan Strait could break out at any time. In the writer's view, 1981 to 1984 is the most dangerous period for a Chinese civil war.

Possibility for International Intervention in a Taiwan Strait War Between Taiwan and Communist China

What is the likelihood of international intervention once civil war breaks out between Taiwan and Communist China? Each side must do its best regarding this question and make efforts in different directions. The Taiwan Government hopes that foreign countries will intervene or protect it. Communist China will make every effort to ensure that there is no foreign intervention at all. In light of the objective situation, Communist China should find it easy to succeed. It will on the other hand be extremely difficult for the Taiwan Government to succeed in its efforts. According to the writer's analysis, the reactions of various countries to a Taiwan Strait war may be as follows:

1. The United States: The United States is the Taiwan Government's closest ally and there are people both in and out of office who support Taiwan. The new U.S. Secretary of State General Alexander Haig has repeatedly replied "very concerned" when asked by reporters about America's stand with regard to a future Taiwan Strait war. He gave no indication at all that the United States is willing to get involved in such a war. The well-known anticommunist figure Mrs Anna Chennault has recently stated on frequent occasions in Washington that she will do everything possible to maintain the status quo in Taiwan. She and Senator Stevens have put forward a proposal to the Republican Party on solving the Taiwan problem, for selection and adoption by the Reagan administration. The writer believes that this is a proposal for "maintaining the status quo in Taiwan" after a certain form of consultation and negotiation between Taiwan and Communist China. President Reagan recently told reporters that he hopes "to maintain the status quo in Taiwan." However China wants to "break the status quo," and would not the United States shrink from war with China? The answer must be that she would. Of course the United States could defeat China in a nuclear war, but would she risk fighting such a war with China for the sake of "maintaining the status quo in Taiwan?" Moreover the United States must have China's support for countering Soviet expansion and ensuring her own long-term interests. Weighing all the pros and cons, the possibility of America sending armed forces to help Taiwan is very small.

2. Japan and the Philippines: For many years the Taiwan Government has been trying to organize an alliance consisting of Japan, Korea, Taiwan and the Philippines, but those three countries have rejected it. This is sufficient proof that they do not want to get involved in the civil war between Taiwan and Communist China. However Japan harbors ambitions of fishing in muddled waters and taking over Diaoyutai. The Philippines also wants to grab the Nansha archipelago. She has plundered Taiwan fishing boats and catches.

3. Soviet Russia: Despite the close ties between herself and Vietnam, Soviet Russia went no further than bluff and bluster when China attacked Vietnam. If Communist China attacked Taiwan, the most that Russia would do would be to supply Taiwan with a little material and create certain incidents of tension on China's northern borders, or else send a fleet to make a show of strength and support in China's territorial waters. The possibility of Russian aid for Taiwan by joining in the war is even more remote.
4. The East European countries: The countries of Eastern Europe would probably follow Russia's orders and ship military material to aid Taiwan.
5. Vietnam: Vietnam might create incidents on the Yunnan and Guangxi borders to tie China down, in repayment for the Taiwan Government's expressions of support for Vietnam during the Sino-Vietnamese war.
6. Western European countries: They will make protests to Communist China and denounce her for using force to solve international disputes.
7. Australia and New Zealand: They will keep silent and stay neutral.
8. India: She may follow Russia's orders, protest to Communist China and also hold military maneuvers on the Xizang-Indian border, in order to check Communist China.
9. South Korea: She will express regret over Communist China's use of force and also hope that the United States will act to mediate and restore peace.
10. The UN: At the demand of the United States, Japan and Russia, the UN secretary-general will call a meeting that will issue a resolution urging Communist China to cease fire and solve the dispute with Taiwan by negotiation.

The Possible Outcome of a Taiwan Strait War Between Taiwan and Communist China

The writer has lived in Taiwan for several decades, and has also sought the views of many experts on this question. Their comprehensive predictions are as follows:

- A. Silent flight of the rich and powerful: Taiwan has pursued a toothbrush mentality in the past 10 years, and all those able to do so, including the offspring of Mr Ching-kuo, have arranged U.S. residence permits. The moment there is any trouble they will rush onto their planes and sneak away. Such a momentum will be irresistible and it is estimated that at least 200,000 will flee to the United States in the first month and that 500,000 will leave Taiwan in 6 months. There will be large numbers of Taiwan refugees in Japan, the Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia and the United States.
- B. Rebellion by planted worker-peasant-soldier agents in Taiwan: Communist China has despatched many agents to Taiwan in the past 10 years. They are bound to act as planted agents and cause chaos within Taiwan.
- C. Peaceful outcome: After the men of power and the capitalists have left Taiwan, earnest people are bound to come together to organize a government to pick up the pieces and negotiate with Communist China to solve the problem of Taiwan's status. The most probable thing is the establishment of an autonomous special region. Independence is the least possible thing.

Can a New Outbreak of the Civil War Between Taiwan and Communist China Be Averted?

As far as the Chinese people are concerned, the best plan is to avoid bloodshed. There are only two possibilities for this: 1) both sides agree to preserve the status quo in perpetuity; 2) peace talks and unification.

Communist China will certainly not agree to the first, while the Taiwan Government resolutely opposes the second. The Taiwan Government's refusal to hold peace talks may not be absolute; if the United States applies pressure and Overseas Chinese unite to put pressure on Taiwan, or if Chiang Ching-kuo and his minions such as Wang Sheng and Tao Hsi-sheng die, peace talks are still possible if the Taiwan Government changes its policy and the mainland rulers put forward more rational and favorable conditions. First of all Communist China must show sincerity, regard the interests of the nation as the most important thing, and make the greatest concessions to ensure that the Taiwan Government and people will not feel any sense of humiliation. It is necessary to make the specific conditions known to everyone so that their fairness and reasonableness can be judged. The millions of Overseas Chinese will certainly not watch with folded arms, and people of insight such as Mrs Anna Chennault, Yang Chen-ning, Li Cheng-tao and so on will unite to busy themselves with affairs of state and act with impartiality to resolve the dispute between Taiwan and Communist China. They will also act as guarantors after peace talks to ensure that Communist China fully lives up to the conditions it has promised. Another great catastrophe for the Chinese nation could be averted.

WEN WEI PO ON HUANG KECHENG ARTICLE ON MAO

HK140222 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 14 Apr 81 p 3

["News Miscellany" column by Chao Tung: "The Article by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission Secretary in Charge of Day-to-Day Affairs"]

[Text] The article entitled: "On the Evaluation of Chairman Mao and Attitude Toward Mao Zedong Thought" signed by Huang Kecheng, secretary in charge of day-to-day affairs of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, is a summation article.

This article is evidently an official summation of the argument that has been going on for the past 2 and more years over the question of evaluating Chairman Mao and Mao Zedong Thought. Huang Kecheng was on the same side as Peng Dehuai at the Lushan conference and suffered for that. In this article he discusses the mistakes made by Chairman Mao in the last years of his life but opposes the "total negation" of Chairman Mao. The article convinces people by its moderate and impartial approach.

The fact that this article was published under the name of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission secretary in charge of day-to-day affairs and was first published in JIEFANGJUN BAO and then in newspapers throughout the country clearly shows that this was a measure taken by the Central Committee to publish its unanimous view to the whole country in the form of an article, in order to unify the thinking of the whole party and promote unity in preparation for convening the sixth plenary session.

According to the CCP's discipline, the whole plant must obey the Central Committee and nobody may arbitrarily express his views to people outside the party on major political issues; differences of opinion can only be put forward inside the party, and party members must maintain political unanimity with the Central Committee. This is an important content of the "guiding principles."

Huang Kecheng spoke on the evaluation of Chairman Mao at a Central Discipline Inspection Commission forum on implementing the "guiding principles." As secretary in charge of day-to-day affairs in the commission, he must naturally take the lead in observing the "guiding principles," and he would be violating party discipline if his speech ran counter to the Central Committee's intentions and he arbitrarily published it in the press. His inner-party speech was delivered in February, but the Chinese press only published it in April. Obviously there had to be collective discussion on the speech draft in the interim, and it was published to those outside the party after the Central Committee had reached agreement. The article's viewpoint that "the merits are primary and the mistakes secondary" is the opinion of the Central Committee.

There are two trends within the party concerning the evaluation of Chairman Mao. One is the "whatever" viewpoint which holds that Chairman Mao made no mistakes at all, and the other is the viewpoint of "total negation" as pointed out by Huang Kecheng; some people, swayed by emotions, say that Chairman Mao had no good points at all. Both these viewpoints go to extremes and both are wrong. They do tremendous harm to the revolution.

Everyone is on guard against the "whatever" viewpoint. The viewpoint of "total negation" has gradually spread and has even been regarded as something "correct." People have been talking recently about the "crisis of faith," because the faith for which they fought and made sacrifices for several decades has been negated. People in the past had faith in Mao Zedong Thought, and now some people say that Chairman Mao had no good points at all, and a notion of not liking the person because of what he said has emerged. There have also been attacks on and defamations of Mao Zedong Thought.

Certain people who do not know the history of old China think that capitalism is better than socialism, but they should think a moment: Where in the world has learning capitalism proven successful in a semifeudal and semicolonial agricultural country with a vast population? Before the liberation China too followed a path of learning from the Western system, and why did things emerge like gold and silver dollar bonds, the whole place strewn with the bodies of the starved, and endless foreign aggression? Why was new China after its establishment able to solve the food problem and control inflation? Why was China able to avoid bullying and cruel exploitation by foreign powers? Does this not show that socialism has something to recommend it?

It is a calamitous danger for a socialist country to lose its faith and guiding ideology. Huang Kecheng asks, if we do not believe in the revolutionary theory of integrating Marxism with Chinese practice, what should we replace it with? With Confucian thinking? With capitalism? This is a question that has not occurred to those who maintain the "total negation" viewpoint.

However, this question has occurred to imperialism and also to enemies at home. Forces hostile to the CCP hope that China will totally negate Chairman Mao, to enable them to negate the socialist cause and Communist Party rule, guide China to capitalism and allow themselves to take over power.

The CCP must overcome both the "whatever" and the "total negation" viewpoints in order to promote stability and unity and avoid a crisis of faith. This is advantageous for both the current and long-term interests of the Chinese people.

MING PAO ON ATTEMPT TO INCITE PLA REGIMENT TO REBEL

HK100606 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 10 Apr 81 p 4

[Report: "Claim That a Senior Cadre in Hua Guofeng's Office Incited Beijing Military Region Units To Rebel"]

[Text] According to tourists who have recently returned from Shanghai, the CCP Central Committee issued last January "document No 4" to elaborate on its views as to whether Hua Guofeng should remain the chairman of the Central Committee. Soon after the conveyance of this document, a certain heavy artillery regiment of the Beijing Military Region suddenly made an unusual move. This move produced a great impact. In order to prevent the repetition of such incidents, the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee issued a document to be circulated among army cadres at and above the regiment level.

This incident can be traced back to last November's meeting of the CCP Central Committee Political Bureau. During the meeting, most Political Bureau members severely criticized Hua Guofeng's previous mistakes. The meeting unanimously decided that Hua Guofeng should not continue as the chairman of the Central Committee and that from the point of view of the political situation both at home and abroad, he should be transferred to the post of vice chairman. However, Hua Guofeng did not admit that he had made serious mistakes.

In order to show his dissatisfaction, he resigned immediately at the meeting from all his posts and showed that he would rather be a civilian than be demoted to an assistant. Since then, Hua Guofeng has adopted a negative attitude and he has refused to make any public appearances.

During last December's work conference of the CCP Central Committee, Hua Guofeng was very stubborn and he had not become compliant. During that conference, the Political Bureau once again conveyed to the participants of the conference its views on whether Hua Guofeng should stay or quit his post. However, the two parties holding differing views would not compromise. In January 1981, the CCP Central Committee firmly issued "document No 4" on whether Hua Guofeng should stay or quit his post. This document was conveyed to many people, including party cadres at and above the middle levels.

The unusual move of the heavy artillery regiment was made under the following political background: According to a document of the Military Commission, in a certain morning, XXX (the document did not mention the name) who claimed to be an important member of "Chairman Hua Guofeng's office" went to a certain heavy artillery regiment of the Beijing Military Region. He ordered the political commissar of that regiment to immediately hold a meeting for cadres at and above platoon leader. In the meeting, he claimed that "the Central Committee is carrying out a fierce two-line struggle, that some careerists are trying to overthrow Chairman Hua and that revolutionary comrades should not treat this matter lightly...." He even went so far as calling on those attending the meeting to "safeguard the party Central Committee and to safeguard Chairman Hua Guofeng" by taking actions. At that moment, the attendants of the meeting realized that something had gone wrong and they wanted to withdraw from the meeting. Several middle and lower level cadres bypassed the immediate leadership and reported this emergency to higher levels via the telephone. Later, with the approval of the Beijing Military Region, the army headquarters ordered the heavy artillery regiment cadres to arrest the rebellion inciter.

The above-mentioned incitement did not succeed because the lower level cadres of the heavy artillery regiment took a firm stand in implementing the new policies of the Central Committee. The investigation of the Central Committee showed that although this person had substantial connections, he definitely had no personal connection with Hua Guofeng. This was a reckless, spontaneous incident.

As a precaution, the Military Commission of the Central Committee once again issued a document which was then conveyed to army cadres at and above regiment level. The document demanded that the armed forces should maintain sharp vigilance and that such incidents should never be repeated. Deng Xiaoping personally gave the following instruction and comment: "The political commissar of that regiment did not do this out of ignorance. He had something in common with that person."

It is understood that the political commissar of that regiment admitted his mistakes and he was transferred to another post after carrying out criticism and self-criticism.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

April 15, 1981

